

The Hongkong Telegraph

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THE COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

A PROFIT SHARING SCHEME ADOPTED.

Interesting Statement by Premier.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 27.
Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the Miners' Executive had decided to recommend terms of agreement to the men in view of the resumption on July 4. He said that the demand for a profits pool had definitely been abandoned. The main feature of the permanent agreement was the establishment of a new system of payment to the wage-earner, namely, profit-sharing, with the employer. He believed this to be the largest example of profit-sharing in any country. Wages must be the first charge on industry. A standard wage of twenty per cent. above pre-war wages would be fixed and, after wage and other costs had been satisfied, the owners would receive £17 for every £100 paid in wages, and, if there were further proceeds, they would be divided, the workman to receive 83 per cent and the owner seventeen per cent. That settlement would last until September 30, 1922 and he believed it would result in unexampled harmony in the coal industry. The operation of that arrangement at the outset would create great difficulties in certain important districts. The exporting districts which had been hardest hit during the last six months deserved special consideration. If economic conditions were allowed full play before the industry had time to recover, wages in South Wales would be reduced by 9s. 6d. daily. Owners, supported by the miners, had pressed the Government to assist in re-starting these pits and had convinced the Government that resumption would only be partial without assistance. It was arranged that there would be an immediate reduction of 2s. per shift with an additional sixpence reduction in August and September respectively. Beyond that period the permanent agreement would operate and the subsidy of ten millions, which the Government had decided to grant, would not be concerned therewith. In districts where Government aid was necessary or where wages had been reduced by the settlement owners had agreed to forgo for three months, their profits under the profit-sharing scheme. Finally, a National Board would be established consisting in equal numbers of miners and owners. There would also be District Boards to which disputes would be referred.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed that nothing should be said to increase the difficulty of the task of the miners' Executive. The settlement was a great promising experiment and no such principles had ever before been applied to a great industry on such a scale. He hoped it would create new relations between capital and labour. He emphasised that the alarming reduction of output in this basic industry was making the introduction of a new spirit essential, which would revive export of coal and enable British industries to produce goods and compete in the markets of the world. Under a co-partnership arrangement wages and profits would depend on the improvement of the industry. Hence, though the conflict had been most costly and destructive, if the new system was worked with a spirit of goodwill it would amply repay the nation for all the damage and open a new era of peace in all industries.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the House would take a grave responsibility if it refused Government authority to grant a subsidy. Mr. Clynes urged that the miners would agree to the recommendation of their leaders to accept the settlement, which had a most important bearing on future relations between employers and employees. Mr. Clynes appealed to the whole Trade Union movement to learn the lesson of the folly of their methods in this dispute and the obsolete character of their machinery. He appealed to Trade Unionists to have greater faith in their leaders.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the vote of ten millions would be submitted on July 1st. Several members said that speeches and discussion on the vote might irritate the miners and prevent resumption on July 4. It was consequently arranged that the vote should not be discussed on July 1 but would be discussed in the report stage on July 7.

"WINSTON" ON IRELAND.

Our Relations With America.

London, June 27.
Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the English Speaking Union's luncheon in honour of the delegation from Virginia and Dr. Nicholas Butler, President of Columbia University, described July 4, 1918, as an epoch-making date when there was not merely a declaration of independence but a declaration of inter-dependence made, marking the end of all possibilities of quarrels between English-speaking peoples. One grave impediment to the growing unity of English-speaking peoples was the situation in Ireland. We had now reached a point full of tragedy, but not without knowing there was a slight hope of reconciliation between Anglo-Irish interests and sentiments. None could foretell the course of events but he emphasised that the British people must not merely consider Ireland and Irishmen but very much larger and wider considerations outside the United Kingdom. The reward of a happy settlement would be reaped across the Atlantic.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Its Renewal Favoured.

London, June 27.
A discussion on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at yesterday's Imperial Conference and was resumed again to-day. Contrary to some reports it is understood there is a consensus of opinion in favour of renewal. It is believed that the Indian objection to the Treaty was on the ground of the one *raison d'être* that there was a possibility of trouble in India. This has been easily overcome. Views, apparently, centre around the course to be pursued in order to maintain and strengthen friendship with America, and the necessary amendments to bring the Alliance into conformity with the League of Nations Covenant.

HOME CRICKET.

Latest County Results.

London, June 27.
Essex beat Northants by an innings and 164 runs.
Middlesex beat Lancashire by 172 runs.
Surrey beat Yorkshire by 179 runs.
Cambridge beat Marylebone by 4 innings and 91 runs.
Somerset beat Warwick by seven wickets.
The match between Sussex and Hampshire was drawn.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Ulster Accepts Premier's Invitation.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 27.
The Ulster Cabinet has accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to attend an Irish conference.

The Southern Parliament.

London, June 27.
The Southern Parliament has opened at Dublin. Only fifteen senators and four Members of the Commons attended out of 64 and 128 respectively. The meeting was adjourned to July 13 to enable members to take the oath, failing which Parliament will be dissolved and a Crown Colony Government established.

De Valera's Promising Reply.

London, June 27.
De Valera has replied to the Premier declaring that he is consulting such principal representatives of the Irish nation as are available, emphasising his earnest desire to effect a lasting Anglo-Irish peace but seeing no avenue of achieving this if Ireland's essential unity is denied. He promises to reply more fully after discussion with the Unionists.
De Valera has written Sir James Craig and other leading Unionists inviting them to meet him at the Mansion House, Dublin on July 4.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Conference at Geneva.

Hague, June 27.
Dr. van Graaf, President of the National Committee to combat White Slave Traffic at Utrecht, will represent the Government at the international conference on this subject to be held at Geneva, on June 30. He will be accompanied as technical expert by Dr. van Walsem, ex-inspector of Governmental Bureau at Bielefeld.

DUTCH POLITICS.

Trying to Devise a Settlement.

Hague, June 27.
It is announced that Herr van Beerenbroek has agreed to endeavour to devise a settlement whereby the Cabinet will remain in office unchanged or with its composition modified, if necessary.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

South African and Spaniard in the Final.

Wimbledon, June 27.
Playing in the semi-final Alonzo (Spain) beat Shimidzu (Japan) by 3/6, 7/5, 3/6, 6/4 and 8/6.
Norton (South Africa) beat Hunter (America) 6/0, 6/3, 5/7, 5/7, 6/2.

THE BIG FIGHT.

Injunction Refused.

New York, June 27.
The Jersey City Judge has refused the injunction to stop the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 23 (delayed).
Accompanied by Marshall Pétain and Admiral Geneyne, the Japanese Crown Prince and suite has left for Strasbourg, Verdun and Alsace Lorraine.—Havas.

AFGHAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 23 (delayed).
The Afghan Mission, with General Yali Khan and Hokand Amir have visited Lyons and the Creusot Steel Works, the largest in Europe.—Havas.

COTTON MILLS RESUME.

London, June 27.
In East Lancashire many cotton mills resumed yesterday. At Accrington 2,000 weavers re-started and at Burnley and Darwen 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the mills are working.

OBITUARY.

Baltimore, June 27.
The death is announced of the Hon. Mr. Charles James Bonaparte, who was Attorney General under President Roosevelt.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 29.
Luk Wing-ting has been instructed by wire from the Peking Government to have sole power in dealing with the Kwangtung question, and may communicate directly with the Ministry of War for all military supplies.
The State Department has informed Wong Jim-yuen, (nephew of Hupob, that he is permitted to remain in his post, and to convene a meeting of the representatives from Hunan, Szechuan, Shensi and Yunnan for the scheme of the union of the country.
A telegram from the Minister in Paris states that the French Government has shown its readiness to permit a Chinese Consulate General to be appointed in Annam pending decision of the Senate.

Shanghai, June 29.
Tuchun Wong Jim-yuen has declared to journalists that the recent mutiny in Wuchang and Ichang was stirred up by the Kwok Min Tang and Ng Kong-sun parties for the purpose of forcing him to leave the province.
It is reported that the National Bank Group on the request made by the tuchun and governor of Wuchang has agreed to advance \$1,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the recent mutiny, the Government Mint to be security.

AMERICAN SHIPPING COMPETITION.

Future Policy Outlined.

The future policy of the United States Shipping Board with regard to the operation of its vessels in the Far East and the Philippine Islands was outlined to a Telegraph representative this morning by Mr. J. F. Marias, general agent of the Board in the Orient. Mr. Marias, who has been making a tour of inspection to view the Board's operations and to prepare a report for the newly appointed Board in Washington, D.C. is now on his way back to Manila.

Speaking of the present depression in shipping and business generally, Mr. Marias took an optimistic view. The business of the ships owned by the American Government and trading in these waters is affected the same as that of private lines, but the state of affairs is not such that will cause a slackening of effort. At present the feeder services operated out of Hongkong by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Admiral Line to East India, Malay and Java were working well. Of the antagonism felt towards these ships in certain quarters, Mr. Marias said that it was not the intention of the Board to cause any ill-feeling. The business now done by its ships was formerly in the hands of German companies and he failed to see why American vessels should not have a share of this trade. The idea of the feeder ships is to build up the trade of the States with the far distant countries that were unprofitable to touch by direct lines. Mr. Marias paid a high tribute to the skill of the British ship-operators and said that keen, but friendly competition would be to the good of both nations.

"In fact," said Mr. Marias, "I hope the British lines give us plenty of healthy competition." It is probable that the Board will extend its operations in the coastal feeder services later, when business is more brisk, according to Mr. Marias. He said that there is a mistaken impression that the American Government is competing with privately owned foreign lines. The policy of the Shipping Board is to place the operation of its ships in the hands of American companies, which they would buy eventually, it was hoped.

Since the passing of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, which contains sections bringing the Philippine Islands under the American coastwise laws, Mr. Marias has been despatching most of his time to establishing American feeder ships to trades between ports in the islands. One service will be in operation within a few weeks and a second within a few months. For a beginning only small vessels will be used. The steamer selected for the second run is the Quinsang, now in port at Hongkong, and well-known here. Before the war she was the German steamer Pong-Tong, which, after her seizure by the Philippine Islands Government was chartered to the Douglas Steamship Company for a time. She will be taken over from the authorities at Manila and placed under the direction of the Shipping Board.

The Philippine Islands and North China are very profitable fields for development. According to Mr. Marias they abound with latent possibilities, and he is doing all in his power to bring about a greater opening up of the outlying territory of the Philippines. Of a total area of 400,000 acres of fertile land practically all is unutilized, there being about only 12 per cent of it producing at present. The entrance of the Shipping Board passenger steamers into the trans-Pacific trade was another topic touched upon by Mr. Marias. The first ships had given quite an amount of trouble and trouble with part of the accommodation and the venting of these lines will probably be altered before they leave on their first voyage. The matter of the new ships that are yet to enter the service of these lines will probably be altered before they leave on their first voyage. The matter of the new ships that are yet to enter the service of these lines will probably be altered before they leave on their first voyage.

MOTOR CYCLISTS ADVENTURE.

Costly Career Down Eastern Street.

In Mr. Lindsell's Court this morning Mr. Chester-Wood was charged with driving his motor cycle on the 2nd instant in a prohibited area (Eastern Street) at 10.45 a.m. and also with driving recklessly. The defendant pleaded guilty. He said that his foot brake gave way, and he wanted to pass two crowds of people and he lost control. There were three persons injured altogether. Inspector Garrod said one man had been in the hospital ever since the day of the accident, and had just come out. The other two, women, were in the hospital for a few hours. The women had slight injuries. The man was in the hospital for 22 days.

On the first charge the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10. On the second charge he convicted the defendant but imposed no fine. He ordered the defendant to pay compensation.

The defendant said he had paid all hospital expenses of three persons. At the time of the accident he asked the women whether they were hurt, and they said they were not. They walked away. It was a few hours after he had taken the man to the hospital that the two women came up. He was inclined to think that they were being egged on in the matter by someone. The Magistrate said that compensation of \$10 would amply serve the purpose. The woman said that was not sufficient. "Now, don't be greedy," retorted the Magistrate. In the case of the man, Mr. Lindsell, on learning that he was a coolie, and considering that during the period he was in hospital he had lost his wages, ordered the defendant to pay \$10 compensation.

STABBED WITH SCISSORS.

An Alleged Callous Act.

In Mr. Orme's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with stabbing a woman in the eye with a pair of scissors, in Belcher's Street, Kennedy Town, on the night of the 16th instant.

The woman said that the man first came at 4 p.m. and asked her for \$3.50. She said she had no money to give. Then the man threatened to steal her child which was in the care of an ayah in Third Street. He went there and took the child away. At about 7 p.m. the man came and reported the incident to the mistress, and shortly after the defendant came on the scene. She remonstrated with him for his act, and he took out a pair of scissors that he had and stabbed her in the eye. The child had not been found yet.

Inspector Willis said that this was the first time he had heard of a child in the story and asked for a remand, which was granted.

V.O. ROLL AT UNION JACK CLUB.

A tablet containing the names of all recipients of the V.O. since its inception is to be placed on a wall in the new wing of the Union Jack Club.

State underwent considerable alterations while in port at San Francisco and latest reports from the vessel show that she has made a good trip to Shanghai. Mr. Marias said that she had logged 17 knots a day and that the changes in the passenger cabins were much better. The Wenatchee, of the Admiral Line, will undergo repairs and alterations at Seattle, and will be made to the Pacific Mail steamship Golden State. The new ships that are yet to enter the service of these lines will probably be altered before they leave on their first voyage. The matter of the new ships that are yet to enter the service of these lines will probably be altered before they leave on their first voyage.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

A Revenue Officer's Opinion.

Is there a syndicate controlling the smuggling and sale of opium in the Colony?

A Revenue Officer, with a wide experience in countering the efforts of these smugglers, gave an affirmative reply to this question, when asked to-day. Traffic in the drug, says this official, has reached a point when the Preventative Department has to invent measures other than the cut and dried one of looking for the drug in the coast vessels. Recently it has come to the knowledge of the authorities that illicit opium has made its way into a number of divans in the town, and it has become necessary to keep a close watch for divan keepers.

One factor that contributes to the present state of affairs is the increased price which the Hongkong Government is placing on its own product, and whilst such a measure may commend itself from one point of view, it has been the direct cause of the present big traffic.

The opium seized from the raided divans is of a much inferior quality. It is not common knowledge, says the Revenue Officer, interviewed, that the poor quality of this opium has harmful effects on the smokers and recently there were cases of the character admitted into the Government Civil Hospital of late, the new policy of the Preventative Department, which has been expressed in another way. Most of the illicit drug now comes from Wuchow, and the vessels on this run are being subjected to an extraordinary search, and where the circumstances of the offence are particularly aggravating, the owners of the steamers themselves are prosecuted.

In keeping with the general measures instigated the Magistrate has been empowered to deal more stringently with the smugglers brought before his Court.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

There will be a Patron's Festival at St. Peter's Church on Sunday 3rd July.—Page 4.

Tiffin will not be served on the Kowloon trains unless ordered the day before.—Page 4.

The mid-week programme at the Hongkong Theatre has included in it a picture featuring Carmel Myers and Joe Martin in "Monkey Stuff"—Page 12.

A. Tack has a general intimation on Page 2.

Lammet Bros are selling off on Saturday the business and good will of the Hongkong Art House Coy. Yau-mat.—Page 4.

The opening of the Wo Fung Theatre is postponed until Friday.—Page 7.

"Sylvia" is the name of the play at the Theatre Royal to-night.—Page 4.

The last episodes of "The Lost City" is on to-night's programme at the Coronet and "The Danes Game" is the big feature at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on Monday to-day was 12.75.

The Weather.

1 p.m. Barometer—29.52. Temperature—75. Humidity—80.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time—7.15 p.m.

NOTICE



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DUTYABLE CIGARETTES.

Interesting Legal Arguments.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the
Magistrate's yesterday afternoon
the owners of the s.s. Chuen Chow,
a Hongkong-Macao steamer, were
summoned for failing to furnish to
the Superintendent of the Imports
and Exports Office, within four
hours of the steamer's arrival, a
correct return of the cargo of the
Chuen Chow.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent
of the Imports and Exports Office,
prosecuted. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared
for the defence.

Mr. Smith said five large cases
came as ordinary cargo from Macao
to Hongkong. The Department
had information and waited for
them. The cases were found to
contain cigarettes, although they
were labelled and were shown on
the manifest as joss sticks. The
officers of his Department tried to
get some information from the
compradore of the ship and others.
It was felt that the compradore
must have known where the
goods were going to, other
wise he could not make de-
livery, but he gave no assistance
and therefore he, as Superintend-
ent, authorised the prosecution of
the shipping company as it seemed
to him that their silence was tantu-
mount to—

The Magistrate: Let you no
other alternative, you mean?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Lo: I do not admit that that
was a correct statement of the facts.
When Mr. Smith says the Company
gave no assistance he means that
the Company said they were unable
to give any assistance.

Mr. Smith: Oh, quite.

Mr. Lo: I should like to ask
your Worship not to have any pre-
judiced view against the Company
arising out of Mr. Smith's opinion
statement.

Mr. Lo went on to say that it was
a common practice in the Hong-
kong and Macao trade, where time
pressed, to consign cargo with a
letter before the cargo was collected
at Hongkong by a man who came
producing the proper chop of the
consignee. The shipping
Company told the police that the
consignee was coming to take
delivery. He thought he would
have come if the detectives had
not been sitting all round the
cargo, and that being so, nobody,
but a blithering idiot, would have
come.

The Magistrate: At whose risk
does the shipping company carry
on the practice you have de-
scribed? They might find them-
selves in unlawful possession. You
can hardly expect the Government
to relax their regulations in order
to facilitate your business.

Mr. Lo remarked that the ship-
ping company might give the
police a certain address; the police
might go there and find it to be a
fictional one.

The Magistrate: I cannot see
what course is open to Mr. Smith
other than this.

Mr. Lo: Then to prosecute?

The Magistrate: I understand
you to admit that the cigarettes
were smuggled.

Mr. Lo: Not at all. I under-
stand from Mr. Smith that it is
not alleged that we knew
that the cargo contained tobacco
nor that we were parties to the
fraud. It is not suggested that
there is any evidence of guilty
knowledge and it is admitted that
the cargo was to all appearances
joss sticks. If that is admitted by
the prosecution, as I understand, I
do not know what I am here for at
all. I think it will be a waste of
time to take evidence.

The Magistrate: Is it alleged by
you that you have complied with
Section 27? This provides that
"the owners, charterers, agents, and
master of every ship on which any
tobacco is imported shall within four
hours after the arrival of such ship
in the waters of the Colony, . . .
furnish to the Superintendent a

true, accurate and complete state-
ment of all tobacco imported
thereon."

Mr. Lo: I cannot reply to that
until I know whether it is alleged
that we knew that the cases con-
tained cigarettes. It is not case
for taking evidence but for argu-
ment as to the meaning of this
Section.

The Magistrate, however, decid-
ed to take evidence and the Chief
Chinese Revenue Officer said that
on June 15th, he investiga-
ted the matter. The ship's com-
pradore told him that someone was
coming later for the goods. He said
that they were shipped at Macao
and that the shipper said the Com-
pany need not deliver on arrival
but he would come to Hongkong
by a faster ship, the Sui Tai, and
arrange for a ramp to be ready
to take delivery.

The Magistrate asked as to the
four hours grace mentioned in the
section quoted above.

Mr. Smith said that the four
hours had elapsed now, at any
rate, and that the Company had
not reported the cigarettes. En-
tering them as joss sticks said,
negatively, that they were not
cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say that
this section places an obligation on
the shipping company to know the
contents of every packet
consigned?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith is
not called upon to construe the
section; I have to do that myself.

All that Mr. Smith wants is that
particulars of all tobacco im-
ported should be furnished within
four hours.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say
that, however well goods may be
hidden and however innocent the
shipping company may be, they
are to blame if any tobacco is im-
ported duty free? It is a very
important case affecting shipping
companies.

Mr. Smith: In any offence there
must be either malice or wilful
neglect. There are certain suspi-
cious circumstances in regard to
the methods in which the cargo
came on board and the fact that
the compradore has told us nothing.

Mr. Lo wanted Mr. Smith's
remarks entered on the depositions.

The Magistrate said he saw no
reason for doing that, as he might
find that an offence had been com-
mitted apart from Mr. Smith's
reservations.

Mr. Lo said he thought he was
entitled to what he had asked
for; if there was an appeal it was
important to know at what point
the prosecution stood, in case they
changed their grounds later on.

The Magistrate: I am glad to
have Mr. Smith's opinion on the
subject, but I can't accept it. All
I can go on is the wording of the
section.

Mr. Smith: I think it will clear
matters up if I say that shipping
companies are not expected to open
every case and pay into them and
see that eggs are marked eggs and
not marked something else. I
admit that, if it is any good to the
other side.

Chief Revenue Officer Watt gave
the number of cigarettes in the five
cases as 70,750 and the duty pay-
able as several hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Lo: Supposing the ship-
ping company did not know that
the packages contained tobacco
but took them for joss sticks, what
would be the proper return to
make? It is not a conundrum,
Inspector. What would you do
if you were the shipping com-
pany?

C.P.O. Watt: I would certainly
put in the general cargo manifest
as joss sticks.

Supposing afterwards, clever
detectives found them to contain
cigarettes and prosecuted you for
not reporting to the Superintendent,
what would you think?—In this
case, I think they should have
thought there was something
suspicious about the way the goods
were shipped.

How suspicious? Come on, let
us know all about it. How were

they shipped?—They were shipped
in Macao.

Is that suspicious?—No, but it
is very suspicious that the consignee
comes down on another faster
steamer and not on the same boat
that the cigarettes were on.

Do you think that suspicious?—
I do.

Would you as a detective try to
find out why he did that?—Yes. I
tried to find out and got no
assistance from the compradore.

Mr. Lo said that the officials of
the ship denied that the Chinese
detective had been told that the
consignee was coming by another
ship to meet the goods. If it had
been true he suggested that the
detective would have tried to
follow up the scent.

The Magistrate: He did follow
it up.

Mr. Lo: He says he didn't.

The Magistrate: He didn't
through your clients.

Mr. Lo submitted that there
was no case to answer on the
evidence. The section con-
templated knowledge on the part
of the charterer, captain or
other person mentioned. It
contemplated violation on the part
of the captain to report or not to
report. It was for the prosecution
to prove that the tobacco was
imported knowingly.

Mr. Lo pointed out that only in
the opium Ordinance was there
a clause throwing the onus on the
defendant to prove bona fides.

The Magistrate said it was up to
the defence to prove that the goods
were shipped in the ordinary course
of business.

Mr. Lo suggested that there was
evidence to the contrary, but he
indicated that he would be
prepared to call evidence if the
Magistrate was against him on his
submission that there was no case
to answer.

Mr. Smith made the point that
"Company" of course included its
"employees."

Mr. Lo: Only those people men-
tioned in the section.

Mr. Smith: I think it means the
compradore.

Mr. Lo: The only people are the
"owners, charterers, agents and
master."

Mr. Smith: We don't say that
the managing directors know there
were boxes containing cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Is it suggested that any-
body in the shipping company
knows?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith
wants to be sure that the shipping
company takes all reasonable
precautions.

Mr. Smith: It would be very
easy way to smuggle if they
were just marked "joss sticks"
and it was held that the Revenue
Officers had no case at all.

The Magistrate said Mr. Lo
would no doubt be calling evidence
that all reasonable precautions had
been taken.

Mr. Lo: The Ordinance does not
say I have got to take any pre-
cautions.

The Magistrate said he would
adjourn the hearing in order to
consider the legal points raised by
Mr. Lo and the next hearing was
fixed for July 5th.

GENERAL NEWS

MANOR HOUSE FIRE.

Valuable old silver plate was
destroyed by a fire at the Manor
House, Greens-Norton, North-
ampton, which resulted from the
igniting of the felt wrapping
round some water pipes by work-
men with a candle. £3,000 dam-
age done.

LOSSES TO BOOKMAKERS AS
ASSETS.

John Phillips, art dealer, of
Piccadilly, whose liabilities
amount to £6,000, in the London
Bankruptcy Court returned as
one of his assets a claim amount-
ing to £8,400 against certain book-
makers (under the Dey v. Mayo
decision) to whom he had paid
cheques for betting losses.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 28.
Yesterday's Premier's Conference was marked by a long and
confidential exposition by Mr. Lloyd George, followed by a discus-
sion wherein most of the Dominion Premiers participated.

The discussion on foreign policy was continued at the Imperial
Conference during yesterday's hour of sitting. Secretary of the pro-
ceedings is still observed, but the Manchester Guardian's London
correspondent states that two schools of thought have developed in
conference. One holds that European, at least Middle Eastern
affairs, should be kept in a separate compartment for which Great
Britain would be solely responsible. The Dominions should not
seek for information and should waive their rights to influence
decisions relating thereto. Elsewhere the Dominions should be
consulted and their views entitled to the fullest consideration.
Information should be given as regards the policy in the area im-
mediately adjacent to them. Thus, Canada should be recognized
as specially interested in the United States and South Africa as
regards African matters. This proposal receives considerable support,
but is opposed by the more conservative school, who regard the com-
partmental idea as impracticable and unwise. It is understood that
ministers from the same country hold different views.

THE TURKISH EMBROGLIO.

Constantinople, June 28.
It appears that the report of the Turkish capture of Ismid is
at least premature. The Kemalists attacked the port while the
Greeks were withdrawing troops, preparatory to relieving them.
The Greeks relanded some of the troops and restored the situation.
A severe struggle is proceeding at Angora between the Nationalists
and the agents of the Committee of Union and Progress, acting on
the instigation of Enver Pasha, supported by the Bolsheviks. The
Nationalists are anxious to arrive at a satisfactory agreement
with the Allies in securing the withdrawal of the Greeks from
Smyrna in order to enable them to turn their attention to the menace
of the Bolsheviks who are strongly concentrated round Kars and
threatening Erzerum.

RUSSO-ASIATIC COMPANY.

London, June 28.
The first annual report of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated
Company shows a debit balance of 478 et 2 sterling (£) carried
forward, and mentions claims for £56,000,000 against the Russian
Soviet authorities filed with the Foreign Office. Negotiations are
continuing for a return of the Company's properties which the
Soviet Government confiscated.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

Trenton, New Jersey, June 28.
Interviewed in regard to Mr. Howard's intention to seek an in-
junction, Governor Edwards said that Mr. Howard was wasting
time as the fight would be conducted strictly according to law.

COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

London, June 28.
It is officially stated that the coal strike has been settled.

COMMONS' TOPICS.

The Coal Famine.

Colonel Newman asked whether,
notwithstanding emergency regu-
lations, citizens and towns-
men's associations would be given
a fair opportunity of obtaining by
lawful and peaceable methods the
necessary supply of coal for their
localities which by active or
passive methods of resistance
other sections of the community
were seeking to deprive them of.

Mr. Bridgeman said he was
afraid he did not quite understand
what was in his hon. friend's
mind. The whole object of the
emergency regulations relating to
the distribution of coal was to
give a citizens an equal opportu-
nity of obtaining coal.

Colonel Newman—If there is
coal hung up in the river how can
these associations get hold of it?

A Labour Member—By swim-
ming for it.

Mr. Bridgeman informed Sir
Arthur Fell that the number of
mines now wholly flooded was 46,
and the number of persons em-
ployed in these mines was
14,656.

CONCESSIONS TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked
whether the Government had
considered the report of the Select
Committee on Members' Ex-
penses, and, if so, what the
decision was.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Gov-
ernment had considered this
matter, and proposed to the House
that the whole of the existing al-
lowance of £400 a year should be
free of income-tax; and, further,
that all members should be granted
first-class railway travelling
facilities between London and
their homes. These changes would
take effect as from the first of
April last. It was not proposed
to adopt the other recommenda-
tions of the Committee.

STORY OF AN IRISH OFFER.

Major Mackenzie Wood asked
the Prime Minister whether Mr.
Forrest, member for Pontefract,
had been authorised by the Gov-
ernment to offer to the Sinn Fein
through Mr. Farrell, formerly
Lord Mayor of Dublin, Dominion
Home Rule subject to an
Imperial Army and Navy.

Mr. Shortt (who replied) said
that his right hon. friend had no
knowledge of any such offer.

REBEL'S EXECUTION.

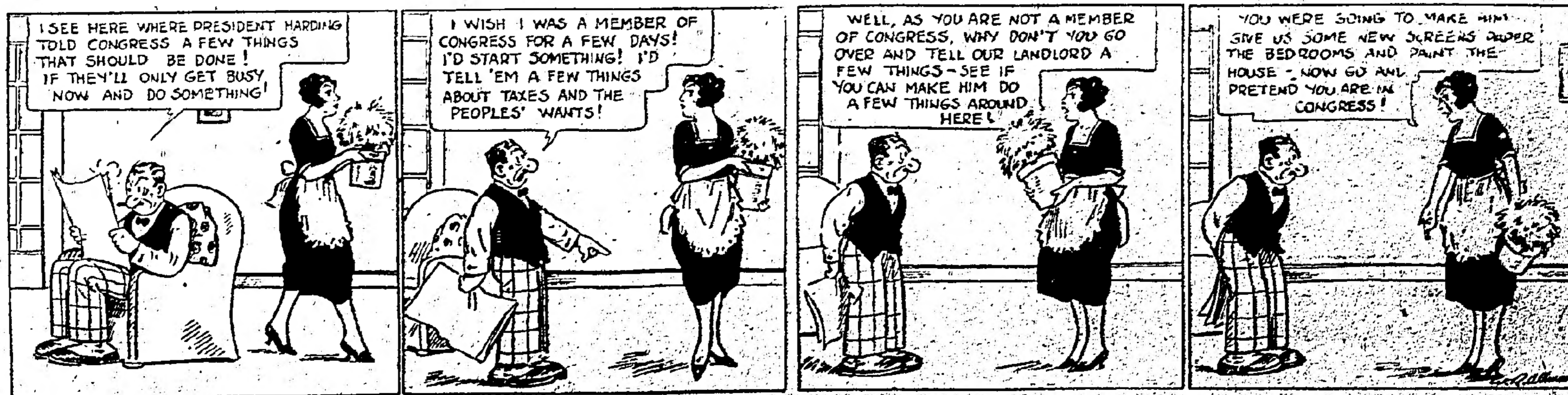
At the close of questions, Major
Mackenzie Wood sought leave to
move the adjournment of the
House in order to draw attention
to the trial and execution in
Ireland of Patrick Casey
within 25 hours after his
arrest, and before the proceedings
of the trial had been approved by
the Judge Advocate General in
London.

The Speaker ruled, however,
that the matter did not come
under the Standing Orders.
Leave was therefore refused.

LONGS OF THE DUFFS

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BY ALLMAN



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We carry a complete stock of the new Victor Records on sale the first of each month.

We also have a large assortment of the 5000 or more records listed in the Victor Catalog.

You can find music records here to fit all tastes and moods. They give you the world's best music, sung or played by the world's greatest artists.

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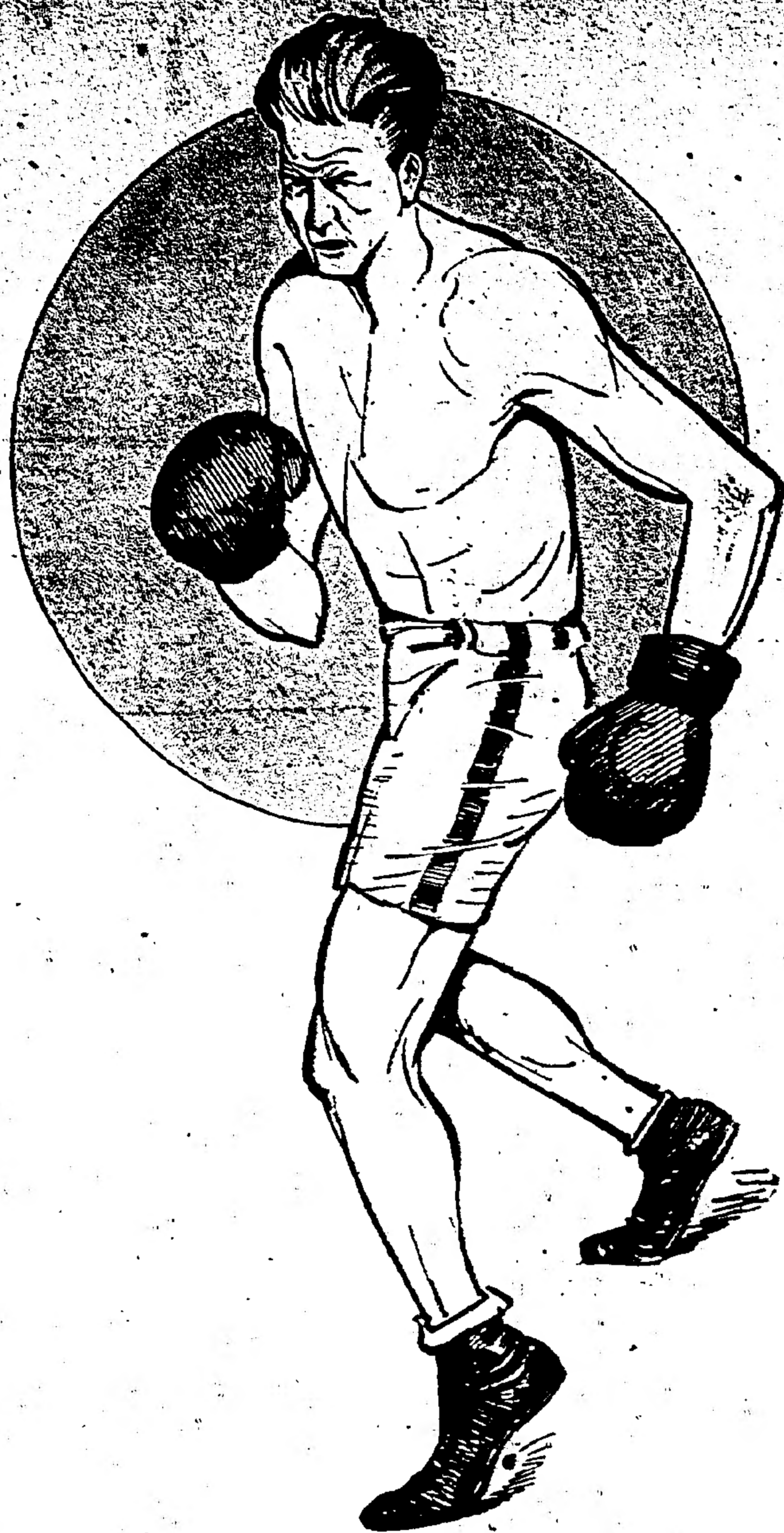
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CARPENTER'S CAREER.

How the Frenchman won the Championship of Europe.

Georges Carpentier, still a young man, has been boxing in public since somewhere about 1909. To enumerate the whole of his early contests would occupy too much space, but, coming to 1911, when he was a light-weight, we find Carpentier in opposition to Frank Loughrey, of Pittsburgh, who at that time was creating quite a stir, and Georges was signed to battle with him in Paris. The bout went the full 15 rounds, but Carpentier had all the best of it. Turning his attention to the welter-weight division, Georges then met Robert Enstache, who held the championship of this section among Frenchmen.

WINS THE FRENCH WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.
Carpentier won this championship in 16 rounds. Shortly after this success, Georges beat two English battlers, Jack Goldswain, in 4 rounds, and Arthur Evernden, in 15 rounds, and was then matched with Dixie Kid, the American negro fighter.

A REVERSE.
When the battle was staged on August 29, 1911, Georges was not in tip-top condition, and the Kid handed him a beating in five rounds. Carpentier then made his first trip to London. He startled English "fans" by trimming Sid Burns in 15 rounds, and followed this with a win over Young Joseph, the English Welter-weight champion, in 10 rounds. Then came a win over Harry Lewis in 20 rounds, this boxer being one of the pick of American welters.

The year 1912 started off with a knockout against Battling Lacroix, and then, having put on weight, Georges met the English middle weight champion, Jim Sullivan, whom the Frenchman beat in quick time. This led to a go with George Gunther, the Australian "dandy." It was a tough battle for 20 rounds, and the decision was a draw. The glory heaped on him by this performance was greatly added to when he licked Hubert Roc, ex-heavyweight champion of France, in six rounds.

America then presented a formidable opponent for Georges in Willie Lewis (another fine welter), who had shown his wares many times in France and stood well with the populace. Carpentier went the full 20 rounds to gain a decision and then took on two more Americans.

KLAUS WISS VERDICT.
The first Frank Klaus, the Pittsburgh "Bearcat," gave the little Frenchman a terrible mauling. Georges also slipped in some telling punches and when Klaus was declared winner on a foul, in the 19th round, both battlers were in a bad way. The second, Billy Papke, had trimmed Marcel Moreau, Carpentier's main French rival, and Georges challenged him. The Yankee slipped over a wicked punch to Carpentier's left eye, in the 17th round, and Manager Descamps withdrew Georges from the battle, giving Papke the decision.

Still putting on weight, Georges slipped into the light heavy-weight division, and was next matched with Moreau. All question as to Carpentier's right to the claim of champion of France was settled when he won from Marcel Moreau in eight rounds, and later from Albert Lurie, official heavy weight champion.

Bouts had been paying the Carpentier-Descamps combination well and Georges became a real idol of his country, while his manager reaped a financial harvest. Six knockouts in a row were next added to the long string of wins Carpentier had accumulated. Bandman Rice, Cyclone Smith and George Gunther fell in order, in 2, 3 and 14 rounds.

on and won in 23 rounds. This battle was followed by a knockout of M. Abbott in three rounds, and a second knockout of Wells, in one round. That was the last battle of 1913.

Throughout Carpentier's fighting career there had been gossip of Descamps and Georges working the "hypnotic eye" on opponents. It was traced back to the early days when the two played master and pupil in "thought-reading" performances.

GEORGES EXPLAINS.
In connection with this Georges says: "Descamps takes away from me, by his very influence, all my cares and troubles when I am scheduled to fight, leaving me to enter the ring with only a fighting mind."

"He subtly convinces me that he is actually fighting at the same time I am, and fighting for me." It was Carpentier's wallop, however, that were carrying him to victory. His first battle in 1914 resulted in a knockout of Pat O'Keefe, in two rounds. George Mitchell, Hubert Roc and Philippe Robinson also went out over the sleep route.

Gurboast Smith, top-notch American scrapper, then journeyed to Paris and lost to Carpentier in the sixth round, on a foul. Another foul gave Georges a win over Kid Jackson in four rounds. Then Joe Jeannette, the big negro, crossed the pond and handed the Frenchman a defeat in 15 rounds.

SERVED AS AVIATOR.
This ended "georges' pre-war battles except for a few exhibition bouts. When France went to war with Germany Georges enlisted in the aviation branch. He was twice decorated. During the fighting days he gave many boxing exhibitions for American troops in France.

The fighting game had piled up a fortune for Carpentier. He had even purchased an interest in the mines at Lens in which he worked as a boy. His fortune of a million francs was lost through the war and Georges re-entered the ring, after peace came, to rebuild it.

HIS RETURN TO THE RING.
That Georges Carpentier had kept in fighting trim during his war-time days was evidenced by his victory over... (Continued on Page 6)

DAINTY INEXPENSIVE HATS AND FROCKS



We have just received a nice selection of the above in the very latest styles.

Do you know that our present prices for "Hanan" & "Walk-Over" shoes are much lower than at New York?

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" 1 1/2 " " "	" 1 1/2 " " "
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EVERYTHING IN THE SWIMMING LINE
— FOR —
LADIES AND GENTS
INCLUDING
VESTS, BONNETS, WINGS, TOWELS, SHOES, ETC.
GET READY FOR THE SWIMMING SEASON BY EQUIPPING YOURSELF

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—From November, Furnished House on the Peak. Apply Box No. 576 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, from June 24th to October 4th, No. 22, the Peak. Apply G. M. Harston, Hotel Mansions.

PROF. HARRY ORB
(Graduate of Petrograd Conservatory)

Will open a course of piano tuition for three months, commencing 1st July. Intending pupils may obtain terms on application at the Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1921.

Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1921.
GENERAL HOLIDAY
This Department will be open for payment of Customs duties only from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Friday the 1st July, 1921. Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH
Des Vaux Road, West.
PATRONAL FESTIVAL
SUNDAY, July 3rd 1921.
8 a.m. Holy Communion
11 a.m. Procession, Choral
Eucharist & Sermon.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

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The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

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KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The Public is hereby notified that trains will not be served on trains unless ordered the previous day before 5 p.m.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 23th June, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 30th June, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Curries (just arrived from Shanghai) comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers, Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates, Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kanghi to Towing Periods.

Enamelled and cloisonne Plates and Vases, Gold lacquered-ware, Bronze vases and incense burners, Crystal, Agate and Jade figures and ornaments.

Scrolls of Tong, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Tsing Dynasties.

Also

One Large Celadon vase—Kanghi
One Large Agate Lion
One White Goddess of Mercy—Ming

One Large Blue and white vase—Ming

And

A few pieces of Soochow Redwood-ware

N.B. The above are sold with a week's guarantee as to correctness of description of Periods and Dynasty.

On view from Wednesday the 29th June 1921.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 30th June, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 51 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon (for account of the concerned)

138 Bags White Rice
148 Bags Rice Meal
(all more or less damaged by fresh water)

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 2nd July, 1921 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

on the Premises of the Hongkong Art Stone Co., 75 Woosung Street, Yaumatei.

The Entire Business and Good Will of the above Company.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Cadebent."

That the type of entertainment presented on Saturday night by the Kowloon Cricket Club is popular in this Colony is fairly evident from the large number who attended. It was a most successful evening from all points of view, and everybody had a very jolly time. Open-air concerts at this time of the year are far more enjoyable than entertainments held between four walls and a roof overhead and they are so much more free and easy. At a concert held at the City Hall or elsewhere one is expected to go attired in conventional evening dress, which, although it looks very nice, is exceedingly hot and uncomfortable at this time of the year. Many sported their "glad rags" on Saturday evening, but etiquette is not so strict at open-air functions and the majority present were in every-day attire and probably enjoyed themselves all the more for it. The whole show was voted by all a very jolly affair, and the only pity is that similar entertainments are not held more often. Why does not the K. C. C. make these evenings a monthly fixture?

With regard to this custom of donning evening dress on every conceivable occasion, I heard an amusing little story the other day. A Hongkong man at Home on leave thought that he would spend an evening at one of the well-known London theatres and as he was going in the stalls thought that the proper thing to do was to dress the same as if he were going to spend an evening at the Theatre Royal. When he arrived, however, he was distressed to find that with the exception of himself everyone was wearing their everyday lounge suits. But just before the show began another came in dressed similarly to himself, and he felt a little more at ease. He glanced at him and then, feeling that after all he had done the right thing, settled down to enjoy the performance. But when the play was over and the audience left the theatre he found himself by the side of the gentleman who had put him at his ease and was able to get a better look at him. He recognised him as another man on leave from Hongkong!

In most towns of any size at Home every Sunday and perhaps on one week-day, band concerts are held in the public gardens. They are very popular and when the weather is favourable are always well attended. In most places there is no charge for admission but a collection is made and the proceeds go to the funds of the band. Most of the readers of this column have enjoyed these concerts at Home themselves and so know what we in Hongkong are missing. But why couldn't concerts of a similar nature be held here, in the Botanical Gardens or some other suitable place? Surely the Wiltis. Regimental Band would add to their fame by giving a concert occasionally. There could be collections, or a small charge could be made for admission—in order to keep out undesirable, perhaps that would be better—and surely the money raised would be welcome to the funds of the band providing the entertainment.

Judging by the large attendance at the recent meeting at which it was decided to form a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong there are a very large number interested in the cause and many who are willing to give up a part of their time to better the conditions of the helpless dumb creatures which surround them. It is very gratifying to witness such enthusiasm and it is very good of those on the Committee—most of them, very busy people—to give up their time. But wouldn't it have been better to elect a committee consisting of a smaller number? The enthusiasm and capabilities of no-one on the Committee are doubted, but it will probably be found that with such a large body there will be a great deal of time wasted. Small committees are, as a rule, found to be much more workable, and half the number would probably do the work quite as effectively and much more expeditiously. There is a great deal in the old adage, "Too many cooks—", and with a committee of twenty-two it will most likely be found a very difficult matter to get anything like unanimity on any scheme brought forward.

WAR BETWEEN THE TWO KWANGS.

Statement by General Chen King-ming.

The following is a translation of a statement issued by General Chen King-ming, Governor of Kwangtung, prior to his departure for Shachung to conduct the campaign against Kwangsi, and has been forwarded to us officially from Canton.

Numerous reports have been received lately to the effect that the Kwangsi militarists have on the 14th and 17th inst. invaded Lingnan, Lienkiang and Lienchow without any provocation. It is evident that these militarists are never content unless the people of the two neighbouring provinces are forced to suffer the ravages of an unnecessary war. The anger and indignation of the people are aroused by such sinister designs of these audacious militarists.

During the occupation of this province by these militarists beginning on the 5th year of the Republic (1916) our people were forced to suffer what the people in Kwangsi are now suffering under the despotic rule of these Kwangsi militarists. The corruption of their officials, and atrocities committed by their troops caused untold hardships among our people when the province was overrun by these militarists and their hordes of disorderly troops. No effort was spared in inflicting the severest and most brutal treatment upon the peaceful people. The province was regarded as their conquered territory while the people were treated as those of a conquered race. In a word, the form of rule that these militarists forced upon our people was much as that which an alien state would have hesitated to enforce upon the people of a conquered territory.

During their reign of terror, they licensed gambling and opium dens robbing our people of their wealth and destroying their health and morals. What they had gained from the introduction of these vices, which practically bled our people to death, was taken to their lair in Kwangsi.

Things came to such a pass that the Cantonese people could no longer tolerate the despotic rule of these unscrupulous militarists and I, could no longer bear seeing our people thus mercilessly oppressed. Hence, in the autumn of last year in answering the popular call of our oppressed people, and realising that unless our homes were saved from the immediate enemies, there would be no opportunity to save the country, I, led my solitary Cantonese Army to meet the innumerable hordes of the Kwangsi militarists. After a hard campaign of more than 70 days, and thanks to the loyal support of the people in the province and elsewhere, the people and the province were at last delivered from the hands of these merciless Kwangsi militarists.

During the campaign these militarists were defeated at every turn and were forced to return the province to our hands. While they were retreating in great disorder and their position became indefensible, the people in Kwangsi repeatedly urged our Army to continue the fight so as to have these militarists completely crushed and to have the province of Kwangsi returned to the people of that province instead of allowing the Kwangsi militarists to continue oppressing our neighbouring people.

With the support of the people in both provinces behind us, our Army could have easily pressed forward and marched on toward Wuchow and Nan Ning. As troops are not to be used unless in case of necessity and as we were satisfied that the home of the Constitutional Cause had been recovered while our own people had been rescued from despotic rule of these Kwangsi militarists, we considered that our aim had been accomplished. We did not therefore continue the war and devoted ourselves to the reconstruction of our province and to introduce self-government among our people. We worked for a system of federated provinces as a firm foundation for the country's existence. We have repeatedly tried to induce the defeated militarists to repent and to convince them of the necessity of friendliness among the provinces for the sake of our national safety.

Unfortunately, a deaf ear was turned to our good advice and our good intentions were ignored. Lu Yang-tung, Chen Ping-kun and their gang continued in their intrigues to regain control of this province. While secretly ne-

A NEW SERVICE.

Transporting Coolies to South America.

With the departure from Canton on Sunday of the Spain and China Navigation Company's new steamer "The New China," there was inaugurated from that port a new passenger service given principally to the transportation of Chinese labourers to South America. Her departure marked the close of what had been for the owners a most anxious period for a variety of rumours, alleged to have emanated from competing interests, have to some extent caused delay to the clearing of the vessel.

The "New China," which is the first acquisition of a concern very recently organized by Chinese interests in Hongkong, is of 6,000 tons and was specially designed for the particular work on which she is now engaged. With 500 coolies she left the Chinese port on Sunday for her first trip to South America after the necessary permit was obtained from the Canton authorities.

Consequent on the rumours that representations had been made to the Canton authorities for the cancellation of the permit issued to the Company for the transportation of the coolies, a representative of the Telegraph saw an official connected with the Spain and China Navigation Company yesterday, and learned that all the troubles which have beset the Company since its inauguration have been tied over. He alleged that from the various companies interested in South American coolie traffic the Company had been faced with strong opposition, which has taken the form of representations to the local Consuls of South American countries for their Governments' non-recognition of the passports issued by the Canton Government on the ground that the latter Government is not recognised by the Foreign Powers. These measures had not met with the success anticipated and the Company was able to clear the "New China" for its initial trip to the South American run.

ARTICLE X.

The League of Nations Committee on Amendments has adopted a proposal to submit Article X. to a Committee of Jurists for an exact definition of the responsibilities of the members of the League.

gotiating with the illegal government in Peking for funds and arms for use in the intended invasion of this province. Chen Ping-kun was openly concentrating his forces at the border of the two provinces. In view of the threatened invasion, instructions were given our troops to be prepared for an attack and not to open fight unless in defence. According to the latest reports from the borders, hostilities have broken out and peace with these ruthless invaders is hopeless.

For the sake of our province, although we are willing to forget the misdeeds that have been committed by these Kwangsi militarists in the past, we will never allow our province to fall into the hands of these invaders again and be ruthlessly plundered and devastated. For the sake of the country, when the system of federated provinces is progressing rapidly towards materialization, we can not bear to have its progress threatened by a few unscrupulous militarists whose only ambition is that of personal gain. Hence, the intrigues of these Kwangsi militarists are not only endangering the existence of this province, they are also a menace to the peace, progress and prosperity of the country. It is only the duty of our troops to remove this menace, a duty that we dare not shirk. We earnestly hope that the different provinces will understand the cause for the present hostilities, for which only the Kwangsi militarists are responsible. We need your sympathy in this campaign and invite your co-operation in ridding the country of such dangerous enemies as these Kwangsi militarists.

The people of Kwangsi having been under the iron heel of these militarists, their oppressors, for so long, are still praying for our assistance to save them. Hence in the present campaign against these invaders of our province, we are also saving the people of that province, who are our neighbors. These militarists are our common enemy and nothing but their downfall would hasten peace and assure the existence of Democracy in the country.

THEATRE ROYAL LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF THE THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA & OPERETTE CO.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

"SILVIA"

THURSDAY June 30th	"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
FRIDAY July 1st	Farewell of the Co. "THE GEISHA" and "POT POURRI"

Prices ... \$4, \$2, and \$1.

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THEATRE ROYAL

H. B. WARING CO.

RETURN VISIT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SATURDAY July 2	"TRILBY"
MONDAY July 4	"THE CHOICE"
TUESDAY July 5	"ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA"
WEDNESDAY July 6	"DON"
THURSDAY July 7	"MERELY MARY ANN"
FRIDAY July 8	"MR. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"
SATURDAY July 9	"THE PURSE STRINGS"

Prices... \$4, \$2, and \$1.

Booking open's at MOUTRIE'S.

MONDAY June 22nd.

CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

S. S. "HYDRANGEA"

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast steamers having good accommodation on UPPER DECK for First Class Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

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SWATOW	RETURN
Sailing every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m.	Every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

CAPTAIN.....A. JENKINS

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For Freight and Passage apply to

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205 Wing Lok Street, Hongkong.

THE H.B. WARING COMPANY.

A Fine Repertoire.

We are pleased to be able to announce that this very popular company is at the moment on its way from Shanghai, where it created something of a furor. It would have been a big surprise to everyone who saw the company here if Shanghai did not enthuse about it, but we are told that no theatrical company that has visited the East during the past year has scored such a wonderful success. The company opens here on Saturday next the 2nd inst. and for all who have seen it and for all who have not, "Trilby" is going to be the finest production yet seen in Hongkong. We say this, because "Trilby" is considered to be the finest play that has been given to Moutrie's.

the stage during the past fifty years, and when we hear that Charles Quintermaine is to play Svengali, Miss Jeannette Sherwin is to play "Trilby" and Mr. Waring himself "Little Billee," we shall be more than surprised if Hongkong does not easily outdo the Shanghai record for this play. "The Choice," the fine play by Sutorin which Gerald Du Maurier scored such a big hit in London is a beautiful play, and should draw a big house. "Zangwill's" "Merely Mary Ann" is really one of the sweetest plays that the English stage has recorded. "The Purse Strings" too, is a wonderfully clever play. "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is a play of Anthony Hope's, flowing with delightful incident, and situations all who have not "Trilby" is going to be the finest production yet seen in Hongkong. We say this, because "Trilby" is considered to be the finest play that has been given to Moutrie's.

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NOTICE

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"LAOMEDON"	13th July	London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"THIRIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
"VANOTSE"	16th July	M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"ACAMENON"	26th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPYLUS"	5th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAREUS"	6th July	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"PROTESILAUS"	3rd Aug.	
"IXION"	24th Aug.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"DEUCALION"	5th July	via Suez
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London
"TEUCER"	16th Aug.	for London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Liverpool

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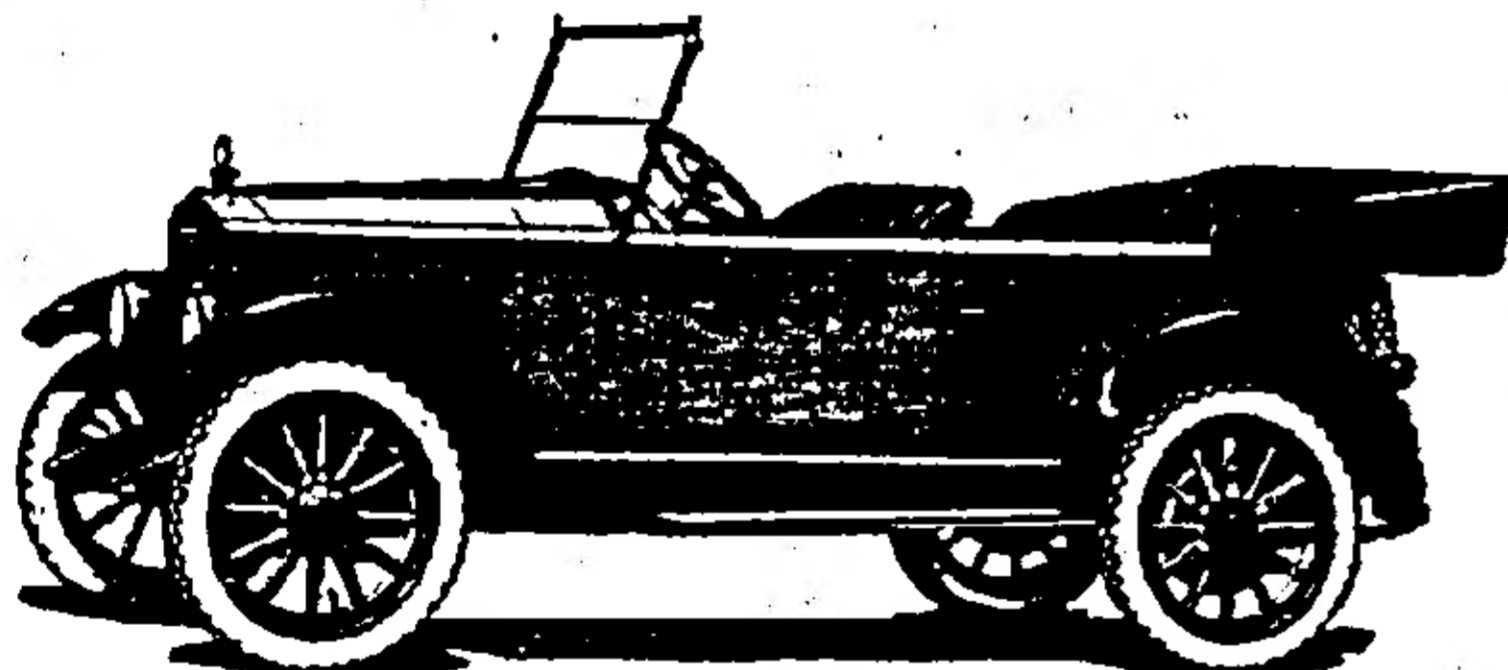
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SPECIAL OFFERS.



Dodge, 5 seater,	\$1,600 and \$2,000.
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Overland, Model 90, 5 seater,	\$1,700.
Willys Knight, 5 seater,	\$2,000.
Willys Knight, 7 seater,	\$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater,	\$3,000.
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All these cars are in excellent running order, most of
them have been newly painted and overhauled. Suitable for
private use or garage service.

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AGENTS FORLocomobile, Mercer, Chandler, Cleveland, Hudson,
Essex and Dodge cars.W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOE UN
KOWLOON.HARBOR REPAIRS
Call Fax "L."Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."
Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.639.
Harbour Engineers, K.604 &
K.632.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From NEW YORK via SAN
FRANCISCOTHE Company's Steamship
"AMUR MARU"having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that their
goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 3rd
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees' repre-
sentative and the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday
and Saturday. All claims must
be presented within Ten days of
the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claim will be ad-
mitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signatures immediately.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STROUTHERS & DIXON INC.

S. S. "ARCTURUS"

From BALTIMORE

THE Steamship

having arrived from Baltimore
via ports, on 27th June,
1921, consignees are hereby not-
ified that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the
Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at
consignees' risk.Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading will be countersigned.All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godowns, where it will be ex-
amined at 10 a.m. on 30th June,
1921, by the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.All claims must be presented
within 10 days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.No claims will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and cargo undelivered
on and after 4th July, 1921,
will be subject to rent.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signatures immediately.
STROUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents.For Green Star S.S. Corp.
U.S. Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1921.

ON LUN YUEN CO., LTD.

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27-35 Des Vaux Road, Central
First Floor.

LI HUNG CHANG CHOP

SUEY

at all hours.

Clean, Delicious & Appetizing.
Once Tried Always Asked For.
European Menu a la carte at
All Hours. Teas, Ice Cream,
Cold Drinks, Cakes, etc.Special Dining Room for dinner
parties, accommodating 40 per-
sons, with Drawing Room at
ached.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.From UNITED KINGDOM,
OSAKA COLOMBO &
STRAITS.The Motorship
"GLENNAVY"having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 2nd
July, 1921 at 5 p.m. will be sub-
ject to rent.All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas, on 2nd July, 1921 at
10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented on the
special form provided and must
also be submitted within 30
days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be
effected in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byJARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From ROTTERDAM via
HAMBURG AND ANTWERPThe Company's Steamship
"HIMALAYA MARU"having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where delivery can be obtained
as soon as the goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 1st
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees' representative
and the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at
10 a.m. on Wednesday and Sat-
urday. All claims must be pre-
sented within Ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.
No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signatures immediately.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1921.

CARPENTIER'S
CAREER.

(Continued from Page 3.)

his knockout of Dick Smith on
his return to the ring in 1919.
Smith lasted but eight rounds.Then, the European cham-
pionship bout, between Carpen-
tier, king of France, and Joe
Beckett, British champion, was
pulled off in London in the latter
part of December.WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF
EUROPE.Georges delivered a left to the
chin and followed with a right,
knocked Beckett out in the first
round and annexed the title. He
gained favour by carrying his de-
feated opponent to his corner,
after the count of 10.Talk of a world championship
battle between Carpentier and
Jack Dempsey, titleholder in
America, resulted from this
victory.In the meantime, early in 1920,
Carpentier knocked out Blink
McCloskey, in two rounds, and
disposed of Groundhoven in the
same length of time.Early in March he was married,
in Paris, to Mlle. Georgette
Elsasser. Their honeymoon was
spent in a trip to America.The French boxing idol, and
his bride, arrived in New York on
March 23. Carpentier was flood-
ed with money contracts which
carried him into the movies and
a boxing exhibition tour of the
United States.After a rousing welcome and
much entertaining in New York,
Georges started in a movie show
and then hoped aboard the same
special train that carried Governor
Cox and King Albert, of Belgium,
around the U. S. and went on a
80-day sparring exhibition trip,
under the management of Jack
Curley, the well-known American
promoter.Curley paid Carpentier \$70,000
for this trip—\$10,000 a performance.
A new member of the Carpentier
family was expected and Georges
and his wife wanted it to be born
on French soil.In the meantime a Carpentier-
Levinisky match was booked and
Georges returned to America on
September 13. His wife remained
in France.The French champion trained
at Jack Curley's place in Great
Neck, L. I. and at Freddie
Welsh's health farm at Summit,
N. J. On October 12 he knocked
Batting Levinisky out in the
fourth round. It was a right to
the jaw that sent the American
boxer to the land of nod. This
battle was a lead-up to the big go
with Jack Dempsey as soon as
articles were signed for the
world's championship bout.Georges returned to his native
land. He took with him \$50,000,
his share of the Levinisky go.Back in France, Carpentier went
on a short exhibition tour and, on
the strength of being the man
matched with Jack Dempsey,
gathered up a small fortune.On Dec. 15 a daughter arrived
in the Carpentier home. Georges
was a proud daddy and said, "I'll
make a champion tennis player
of her."In the early part of 1921 Car-
pentier and his manager, Des-
camps, went on another money
making tour in Europe.On May 7 the European cham-
pion sailed for America to train
for the world's title contest with
Dempsey, at Jersey City, on
July 2.

FIREMAN SHOT.

A Defence Force lieutenant on
his rounds stopped to speak with
a fireman engaged in the power
house of a pit at Kildrie, near
Edinburgh. The officer's revolver
fell and went off, and the bullet
lodged in the knee of the work-
man, who was subsequently con-
veyed to the infirmary.

SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE TANKER.

The big tanker ordered by the
Japanese Admiralty from the
American Shipbuilding Corpora-
tion some time ago, as already
reported, is to be capable of carry-
ing 19,000 tons of bulk oil, ac-
cording to an official announce-
ment given out in Tokio. She is
to be electrically propelled. The
ship is to be named Kamui. She
will be the first ship under the
Japanese Navy flag driven by
electric power.

IMMIGRANTS BY "CANOPIC"

REFUSED ENTRY.

A Boston U.S. report says:—
The immigration authorities here
are confronted with a serious
problem by the arrival of thou-
sands of Italians on board the
liner Canopic, who are clamour-
ing for permission to land. The
new immigration restrictions
permit only three hundred im-
migrants to land at any port
within the month. The Com-
missioner said he will select the
elderly men and the women and
children, and the remainder will
be quartered at the expense of
the steamship company, and will
be returned to Italy on the
Canopic.

O.S.K. JAPAN-DAIREN LINERS.

The a.s. Kagi Maru of the four
regular liners of the O.S.K.
Japan-Dairen service was put in
the Kawasaki Dock, Osaka, in
the latter part of May for a per-
iodical survey, at the completion
of which survey she is to under-
go repairs. In the meanwhile,
the Japan-Dairen route is to be
operated with the other three
ships, viz. Taichu, Tainan, and
Harbin. Necessarily, the time
at anchor at Kobe and
Dairen has to be cut down. The
three days stop at Dairen is to
be shortened by one day to two
days, the ships sailing out on the
day following the arrival. At the
Kobe end, the ship may have to
depart on the same day of arrival.DAIREN-LIUSHUTUN MOTOR-
BOAT.The motorboat Kwashin Maru
on the Dairen-Liushutun service,
operated by the Uda Shokai un-
der Government subsidy, left
Liushutun at 1 p.m. on the 1st.
About 2 miles from Liushutun,
something went wrong with her
engine, and she was made unable
to proceed farther. She had to
cast anchor where she was, and
her passengers were brought over
to Dairen in a junk hired for the
purpose. Help was telephoned
for to the S.M.R. Co. and the
Wharf tugboat Totto Maru was
dispatched at once to the scene.
The tug brought the motorboat in
two to Dairen.NEW SERVICE BETWEEN TSING-
TAO AND JAPAN.Hitherto the steamship service
between Tsingtao and Japan has
been maintained by the N.Y.K.
O.S.K. and the Harada Steam-
ship Company, each employing
one steamer, but there have been
complaints of the so called
arrogant and despotic attitude of
these companies towards local
patrons. The Japanese residents
in Shantung, especially, have
been ill-disposed towards the
steamship companies ever since
the passenger and freight rates
were raised. This action, the
Japanese claim, was taken with-
out considering the convenience
of the colonists in Shantung.Recently, the leading Japanese
businessmen in Shantung organ-
ized a steamship company under
the name of the Shantung Domei
Steamship Company. The new
company has opened a regular
service between Tsingtao and
Japan with two steamers; the
Kayo Maru and the old Russian
steamer Simbirsk. It is expected
that the new service will improve
the shipping facilities between
Japan and Tsingtao. The people
of Tsingtao enthusiastically cele-
brated the inauguration of the
new service.

THE HIRWAN MARU.

A message to the Daily
states that the O. S. K.
Hirwan Maru (4,555
tons), which left for Hamburg
on fire, and has had to put
to Gibraltar.

CABLE DELAYS.

It is stated that the
British Chamber of Com-
merce has despatched a cable
to the Associated Chamber of Com-
merce in London, asking the latter
to make representations over
the matter of cable delays and
to find out how very seriously
delays interfere with the trade
of the port.

RYOJUN MARU SUNK.

The Harada Steamship
s.s. Ryojun Maru, chartered
the Souto Sea Steamship
which sailed from Dairen on
13 with 4,300 tons of cargo
for Samarang, was sunk at
deg. 25 min. E.L. and 1 deg.
min. S.L. at 7 p.m. on May
1. Her crew was picked up
by a.s. Atago Maru, which
opened in by sailing by.

CHARTERING THE TAIYO.

When the T.K.K. Line
Maru sailed from Yokohama
San Francisco, via Hong-
kong, with 1,200 passengers and
tons of general cargo some
hundred people, foreigners
Japanese, were entertained by
Asano, President of the T.K.K.
on board the liner Mr. A.
stated that his object in char-
tering the vessel from the Gov-
ernment was not so much with
idea of making money, but to
aid in the development of
Japanese shipping.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

The Yellow River Bridge
be 2,800 ft. long. It will com-
prise fifty through spans, each
100 feet, and 53 deck spans,
21.01 metres, and will carry
single track. A side walk is
to be provided, but refuge is
will be required at convenient
intervals for workmen to be
passing trains. Of the main
required, the steelwork will
be constructed in European
American workshops, and
transported to Hankow by the
tractor, and thence transported
to the site will be undertaken
the railway authorities.
masonry and cement will
local origin. In addition,
award of the construction
best design, the second de-
sign to be acknowledged by an
of Mex. \$20,000, third by \$10,
and the fourth by \$10,000.
designs becoming the property
of the Railway Administration.A BOON TO BUSINESS
MEN.Many business men are
that they give too little atten-
tion to out-door exercise, and
suffer from constipation, bilious
liver, bilious attacks, headache,
flatulence and other troubles.To such men Pinkettes
bleeding, for these gentle
laxatives dispel constipation,
urate the liver, stimulate
appetite and keep the system
cool and clean.Pinkettes are obtainable
druggists everywhere, or post
at 50 cents the vital from
Williams' Medicine Co., 60
chuen Road, Shanghai.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL

For Ladies' PILLS

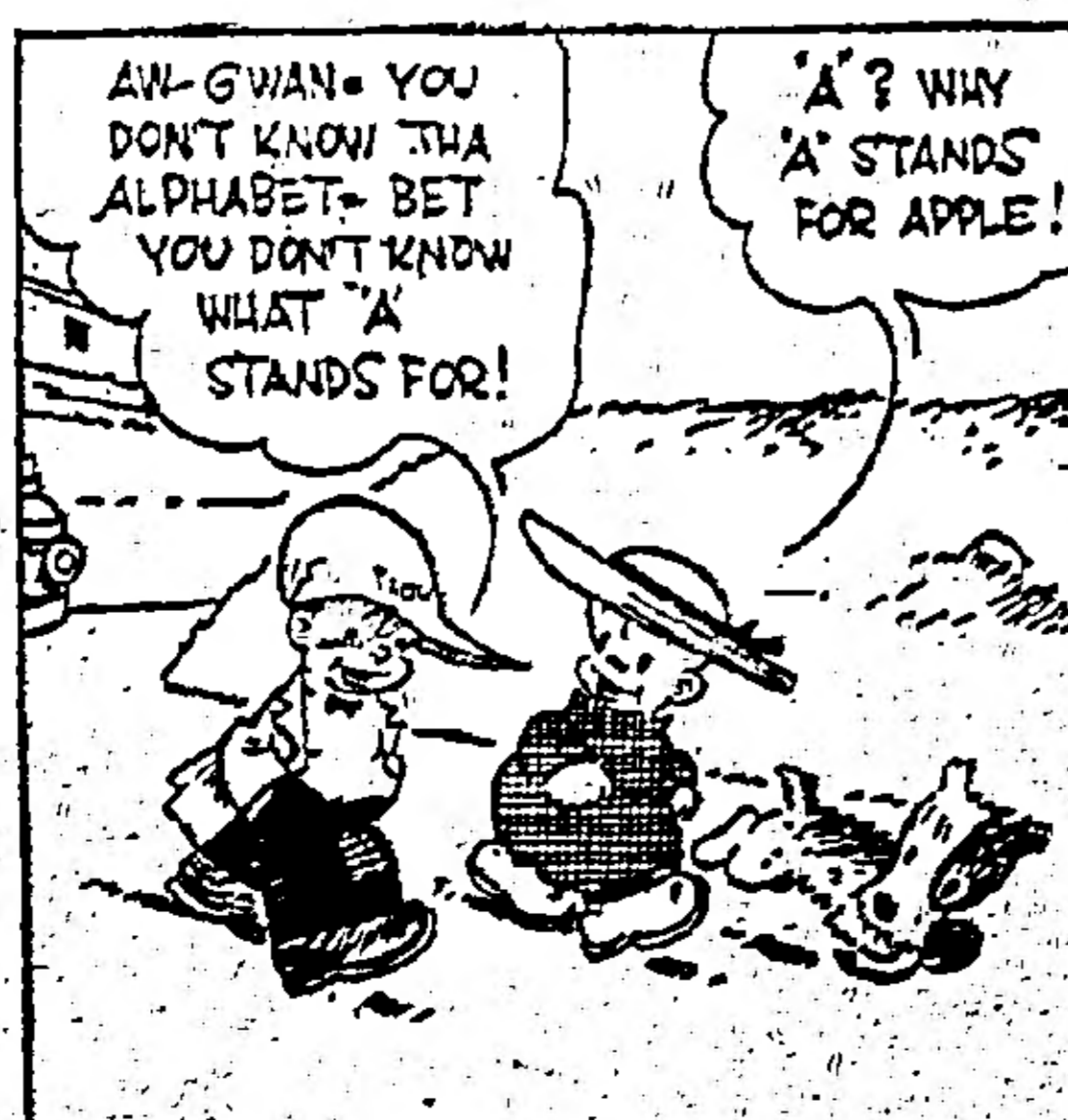
A French Remedy for all irregularities
of the Menstrual System. It is the only
one of its kind in the world, and is
the first and only one to be
mineralized. Those who use it
need them, hence their health
and beauty. It is sold in all
countries, and is the only one
to be used.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL

For Ladies' PILLS

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Tag Is Smarter than Alek Imagined!

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S FORMAZONE (REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suitable for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing parties.

Pints \$1.25 per dozen
Splits 80 cts. per dozen

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TELEPHONE 436.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION.

A measure entitled the Trade Union Ballot Bill has been prepared by a section of Conservative M.P.s. By a section of the Liberal Press which is fond of ostentatiously bracketing the interests of Liberalism and Labour the Bill is dismissed as worse than useless, and Parliament rejected a measure of a similar kind last Session. It may be that the Bill stands in need of extensive revision, or it may even be altogether impracticable. The purpose of it, however, is highly important, and has a reasonable claim to careful consideration. What changes may have been embodied in the Bill as compared with the one which the House threw out are not clearly indicated, but the leading provision of the measure as it now stands deals with a question well meriting attention. If the criticisms in the Liberal Press, that the Bill is really designed to frustrate the interests of Labour, be true, the measure calls for amendment accordingly, and the representatives of the workers may be trusted to see to this. That is no reason why the beneficial possibilities of the Bill should be ignored. The chief provision of the Bill is that in such industries as mining, shipping, and the railways—in short, in those activities classed as "public utility" undertakings—there shall be compulsory to take a ballot "on any question arising out of a stoppage of work." It appears that no ballot is to be required in the first instance—the unions concerned in these essential departments would continue to be free to declare a strike without a ballot; but there must be a ballot "on any question arising out of" the stoppage, the reference being, presumably, to such matters as a fresh offer. The wording is certainly vague, yet the ground for criticism of such a measure appears to be not that it goes too far but that it does not go far enough. One can readily understand, if not invariably agreeing with, such objections as "interference with the liberty of the subject," but when compulsion is designed surely the logical step would be to make it applicable before instead of after a cessation of work. This is not abolishing "the weapon of the strike," to which Labour naturally attaches primary importance; it is avoiding strikes against the workers' will. Admittedly the question is a big one, union leaders contend that it is sometimes necessary to call a strike suddenly. It is hardly feasible that this would then be so where the workers have a strong case. At any rate, a question of such moment cannot well receive excessive consideration.

An objection raised by opponents is that the Bill allows a period of up to seventeen days for the ballot process, and it is naturally contended that a series of 17 ballots would knock the bottom out of most strikes. Besides, such delays must be extremely unsatisfactory to the public, particularly the public. This part of the proposal certainly stands in need of revision, nor is it quite clear that there would be much advantage in establishing an official committee to take the place of the trade union in holding the ballot. There may still be merit in the Bill, if suitably revised. A statute is extant, which makes it a penal offence for workers in public utility services to strike, though it has fallen into disuse. Australasia has been more than once held up as a model in relation to industrial legislation. Perhaps things do not work as smoothly there as has sometimes been represented. None the less it behoves the forces of progress to explore, not to deride, possibilities of an advance in our industrial arrangements.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

On Blake Pier.

Now that the hot summer evenings are with us there are few who do not seek the cool breeze after the heat of the day. Not least in number are the hundreds of Chinese who throng our Praya and who congregate on the seats of Blake Pier. To stroll on to Blake Pier after dinner would be a revelation to some of our residents who hide themselves away in their own districts. The Government has very considerably placed a number of seats at the end of the pier and, in order to keep these free from more loafers and undesirable, make a small charge for the privilege of sitting down. But what of the one poor lone Indian constable whose duty it is to keep these seats free of those who do not pay and who also has to collect the money for their use? The writer strolled on Blake Pier last evening and was bent on no particular purpose, but took opportunity to observe just how harassed this guardian of the law and toll collector is. How many hours he has to endure that kind of duty we do not know, but the hopelessly inadequate provision that is made by detailing just one constable for this work was demonstrated with rather painful clearness. As there are two ends to the seats he cannot possibly check the people going in; when he tries to collect money from some they object and he has to turn them out, the while being subjected to scornful laughter at the hopelessness of his job. He was a good natured constable and did his best to do what was expected of him. He got rid of one or two tickets but there must have been many who didn't pay and he was constantly kept on the move round trying, in the semi-darkness of the pier's end, to recognise new comers with a very limited amount of success. For the dignity of the man and his uniform we do seriously suggest that assistance might be given him. At present he is made a joke of.

"Punkha Wallahs."

With the coming of the electric fan the old-time "punkha" has gone largely into disuse, but there are one or two firms in this Colony who still retain that particular method of cooling their staffs. It has always struck us as being something of a misnomer that in our churches, where the gospel of only six days' labour is being preached, native boys should be employed to fan the worshippers on the seventh and hallowed day. But that can be overlooked because the hours of punkha pulling are short. But we know of at least one office at which is engaged a small Chinese girl—she cannot be more than seven or eight years of age—and she pulls the punkha string for hours on end. On Saturday last she was at it from nine in the morning until half-past one, with never a break or rest. We have never pulled a punkha so have no first-hand experience of its hardships, but we do know that for a young girl to pull a heavy punkha for four-and-a-half hours on end must be an endurance of a particularly trying—if not cruel—kind. It is isn't girls' work anyhow and we sincerely trust that someone connected with the firm in question will notice this little comment and remedy what must be a case of sheer thoughtlessness.

Self-Help.

The North China Famine Relief Fund has given western nations an opportunity of demonstrating their humane interest in the hard lot of China's millions. In our special Chinese telegrams yesterday was recorded the thanks expressed by China's Minister at Washington for America's splendid contribution to this deserving cause and Reuter told us how Britain has donated over £40,000 in relief of the sufferers. There are some Chinese who are rather fond of thinking that western nations are only bent on the exploitation of this great country, but their minds should have been opened a little by this latest act of commiseration. The giving of all this money in assistance will not, however, effect anything but temporary relief and the real problem to be faced must be tackled by the Chinese themselves. It has been said that the famine was caused as much by lack of proper irrigation as it was by an abnormally dry season and if China would take the lesson to heart in a practical way and do all that is possible to prevent so disastrous a repetition then she will have given an earnest of her appreciation. Those are helped most who always help themselves.

DAY BY DAY.

THE REFUSAL OF PRAISE IS ONLY THE WISH TO BE PRAISED TWICE.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Mr. and Mrs. S. Biscay, of Hongkong, will leave by the steamer Korea Maru on Friday for America on holiday leave.

Yesterday's health return shows that there were four fresh cases of plague (two fatal), one case of diphtheria (British) and one case of enteric fever (Dutch).

To-day, St. Peter's Day in the Anglican Calendar, is the Patronal Festival of St. Peter's Church, West Point. Special Services on Sunday next are advertised in our advertisement columns.

A very attractive programme is to be shown at the Hongkong Theatre for the week commencing this afternoon till Friday next, a drama "Who will marry me?" featuring the star Carmel Myers, being one of the first productions from the Universal Film Company. There is also a splendid picture from the American Gazette and a very good comedy in two acts, in which Joe Martin takes the principal part in "Monkey Stuff." A special picture will be screened on Sunday at 6 p.m.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning a *mui tsai* was brought up on the charge of stealing a gold bracelet, the property of her mistress. The pawnbroker's book showed that some one with a different name had pawned the article. He could not identify the defendant as the person. The *mui tsai* had a couple of nights ago made a complaint at the central station that her mistress had assaulted her. The Magistrate remarked that probably the mistress desired to extract a confession. In the absence of any direct evidence, the Magistrate discharged the girl.

A Chinese merchant living in Tai On Terrace has made a report to the Police that at 11.15 last night while he was walking on Caine Road four men accosted him near Peel Street. Two had daggers. They seized him and pressed him down to the ground. One man stole a gold watch valued \$25, but on attempting to run away the merchant held him tight and tried to blow his police whistle from him, and in response to cries of "thief" a Chinese constable came on the scene and arrested the man. The other three robbers made their escape.

Theophile Logos, a Peruvian, was charged this morning before Mr. Orme with assaulting a Chinese woman last night. The woman was another tenant of the same house. The defendant said he did not assault the woman. The latter had called him names, and he remonstrated with her. A woman, named Mary Howard, said that she was living with the defendant. Last night she was in the house. There was no assault but only a few words exchanged. The Magistrate fined the man \$10, and bound him and Mary Howard to be of good behaviour for one year in a bond of \$100.

Last night His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party in honour of the Hon. Mr. J. Storey, Premier of New South Wales. The guests were:—Hon. Mr. J. Storey and Mrs. Storey, H. E. Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Lady Kirkpatrick, H. H. Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz, Commodore Bowden Smith, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., L.L.D., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., and Mrs. Kemp, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, Sir William Brunyate, K.C.M.G., and Lady Brunyate, Miss Storey, Miss M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. B. Sattor, Mr. T. Fox and Miss Fox, Mr. C. H. Hay, M.V.O., Pay-Lieut.-Com. Stern, and Capt. Fisher, M.C.

WISHING-WELL'S HAUL. This year more than £14 was dropped into the wishing well at Culloden, near Inverness, by people who observed the old Highland custom of visiting such wells on the first Sunday in May and throwing a coin into the water.

LATEST SHANGHAI NEWS.

Critical Rice Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, June 29.

Three hundred rice shops in Chinese territories have voted to close on July 3 if the Council insists on its hoarding scheme. Shops in the French Concession are not closing. Rice to-day is \$13 a picul, despite large stocks in godowns. It is impossible to predict whether there will be any trouble, although the police are prepared.

A Rainy June.

It rained seventeen days during June.

Archbishop Mannix.

Archbishop Mannix, at a banquet, told of the efforts of the Irish to send priests to the China Mission field and Japan.

Foreign Police.

The Police Commissioner now refuses to accept the resignations of eight foreign constables, although an opposite order had previously been given. The men refused duty last night and to-day.

The Bank of China.

The Bank of China is remodelling the German Club and will spend forty thousand taels on alterations, aiming to establish a modern bank.

The Big Fight.

The betting is three to one on Dempsey.

AUSTRALIA AND THE ORIENT.

Interesting Chat with Hon. Mr. John Storey.

Returning by Australia after a successful financial mission to London and a tour of the Far East to study conditions and the possibilities of developing the commerce of the Southern Continent with Japan and China, the Hon. Mr. John Storey, Premier of New South Wales, sailed for Sydney at noon to-day on board the steamer Eastern.

Mr. Storey is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Storey, Mr. C. H. Hay, M.V.O., Principal Under-secretary for New South Wales, and Mr. Thomas Fox and Miss Fox, Mr. J. B. Sattor, Commercial Commissioner in the Far East for the Government of New South Wales, who is stationed at Kobe came with the party to Hongkong. He will return on the steamer Kanowna.

Mr. Storey and his party left Australia in January for London. While there the Premier was instrumental in raising a loan to be used for the development of the State of New South Wales, principally its railways, irrigation works and settling soldiers on the land. The amount of the loan he was unable to divulge until he got back to Australia. His mission was very successful, however, and there will be an issue shortly after his return. He found that money was much cheaper in London than in New York where he made inquiries too.

The tour has been not without its pleasures. The Prime Minister and his party were the guests of the Canadian Government while in that country and America was visited also. In London Mr. Storey has a long audience with the King and his party was entertained at luncheon by the Prince of Wales. He had conferences with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill on matters that were vital to the best interests of Australia.

The visit to Japan, where two weeks were spent, was for the purpose of looking into the trade conditions now existing in that country and to view Australia's showing in the markets. From what he has seen and learned, Mr. Storey hopes to bring the field that Japan offers for an extension of the export trade of Australia more prominently before the manufacturers of the country.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES.

Questions by Mr. Pollock.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask the following questions:—

1. Has the Committee for fixing the prices of food and other necessities been dissolved and if so when was it dissolved and why? If not dissolved, how long is it since it last met?

2. Is the Government aware that the prices of fish and firewood have been recently considerably increased by importation? Will the Government cause enquiries to be made into the same, with a view to having same reduced?

The only other business on the agenda is the second readings of the six Bills introduced last Thursday.

THE FIGHTING.

Conflicting Reports.

A report from the north states that the districts Linchan, Yang-shah, Linyung and Kooking have fallen and that Shuechow prefect is in danger. Tung Hang has been ordered by General Chan King-ming to proceed there with reinforcements.

A report from the front states that General Luk Wing-ting has appointed Tam Ho-ming as commander-in-chief with headquarters in Shumchow, and Chan Ping-kwan who has evacuated Wuchow is to be vice-commander.

All the Kwongai forces after the evacuation of Wuchow have assumed the defensive but reports from the fronts along the Yamchow, Limchow and Koochow lines state that heavy fighting is being continued daily.

General Chan King-ming left Shumchow for Wuchow on the 26th to direct personally the attack on Shumchow and has declared that he intends to capture the whole province within 30 days. Besides Tang Hang's division more forces have been dispatched for the northern front. It is predicted that hot fighting will take place in a few days.

It is said that military aeroplanes of considerable size have appeared in the Kwongai garrisons behind the south-west front. It is believed that they were supplied by the Peking Government.

The Cantonese military authority in Wuchow has ordered the Commercial Chamber to collect two lakhs of dollars for military expenses, but the members, after negotiation among themselves, have agreed to supply only half a lakh, on the ground that the wealthy merchants and residents have left the city and that only \$7,000 was collected on the first day.

Late yesterday afternoon, a report was received from headquarters stating that the Cantonese troops under Generals Hu Han-ching and Chen Ching-kwang in the Kou Lo district had wrested a victory from the Kwongai invaders at Fachow, (Huachow) a very important city which the invaders had captured from the Cantonese during the

first few days of the hostilities. Fachow is now back in the hands of the Cantonese troops after a hard fight, resulting in the battalions of the enemy troops surrendering their arms to the Cantonese.

Fachow commands a direct road to the sea and it seemed for a time that the invaders would succeed in breaking the Cantonese line of defence and reach the different seaports which means that assistance from the outside would be facilitated.

Now that Fachow is recaptured and Wuchow in the hands of the Cantonese troops, there is no hope of the Kwongai militarists receiving outside help.

A WOMEN'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Mrs. Wu Ting-fang and the other officers of the Canton Women's War Relief Association organized since the outbreak of hostilities between the two Kwang Provinces:—

"In defence of our province against the invasion of the Kwongai militarists, our soldiers are now sacrificing their lives in the front. Their victory means the triumph of democracy and the down-fall of militarism."

"The women of Canton, realizing their responsibility as citizens of the Republic, desire to do their share in alleviating the sufferings of our soldier-brothers, who are now valiantly defending us from the barbarous invasion and its consequent atrocities. For this purpose we have banded together and organized the Canton Women's War Relief Association. This is the least we can do to express our gratitude to our protectors."

"Our aim is to raise immediately as much money as possible for the sole purpose of relieving the soldiers and their families in various ways. Will you not, as friend and well-wisher of China, support us by contributing liberally to this noble cause?"

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.20 p.m. yesterday:—
Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. and 19 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

A couple of the Home newspapers have been busy in the anniversary line of business lately. Last Saturday I took home the *Manchester Guardian* Centenary Number and had a good chew at it over the week-end. It made fine reading, lots of it. No only was it a souvenir of the paper's 100th year but it also chronicled an event never likely again to have its parallel. Mr. C. P. Scott has now been editor of the *Manchester Guardian* for all of 50 years. They caught him young for he was a full fledged editor at the age of 25. As newspapers at home are nowadays he couldn't get away with it at that age and even if by luck he did manage it, he couldn't stand the pace for half a century. The more strenuous conditions of journalism nowadays wouldn't permit it. Mr. Scott's opening article "A Hundred Years" is very fine, though and after reading it one can easily understand how the *Guardian* is as yet admired for its intellectual force. And it wasn't just idle high-faluting talk either when one considers it in the light of the fact that the man who wrote it was the chap who shaped the paper's policy when it opposed the current of popular opinion during the last South African War and at the beginning of the Great World War. Mr. Scott doesn't believe that a newspaper should be primarily run for profit.

On the other hand, the *Daily Mail* with its daily stunt has just celebrated its 25th anniversary with much blowing of trumpets and high feeding at the Olympia, London. It took the best part of nearly two columns of the *Times* to do the gathering justice. I extract this pearl that fell from the person who offered up the grace:—
"Thou has imbued Thy servant Alfred [Lord Northcliffe] with many singular and excellent gifts. Grant him health and strength, wisdom and power from on high, that he may continue to serve his time and generation, holding ever aloft the torch of imperial faith, and guiding aright the destinies of this great Empire. I hope the Diet was suitably impressed. I couldn't help wondering whether that Lord North-

cliffe] was put in for His information or just for fear some other Alfred might by chance have got mixed up in the blessing and got coming to him what maybe wasn't rightfully his. The occasion being on a Sunday, I think, on the other hand, it was just ordinary precaution, for the purpose of identification, in case that in the midst of so many appeals Alfred might have been "left over" before going to press. *Hic musculus mundanis* (No, that's no connected Latin but it looks somewhat scholarly, so I'm leaving it in).

Aye, true enough, a great gulf is fixed between the Victorian period and that in which we live so uneasily to-day. Remarkable changes, to be sure. And the changes are not all to the good either, mind ye, though neither are they all to be deplored. The *Manchester Guardian* gave us a fac-simile of its first issue. We saw a paper the reader had to sit fairly and squarely down before a solid production. Nowadays the perusal of a newspaper is made easy and there is as much call on the intellect of the average reader as is exacted from the devotee of the picture house. The weak point about the new journalism is its inclination to sensationalism. The journalistic essayist has been replaced by the paragraphist. To be serious is an unpardonable sin with a newspaper nowadays. We no longer have any desire to listen to the prophets or teachers. The changes in journalism is reflected a lot in literature. To shade into dulness is an unpardonable sin on the part of any writer and the product of his pen less likely to get past the publisher's reader. That's how "Margot" was such a success, financially. Amiel's Journal, as a new book, would to-day have as much chance of getting away with it as my wife has of getting a discord ring for her birthday. To be gay and amusing is the high road to achievement when Messrs. Charles Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, with their sea-jumping wit, number their admirers by the million.

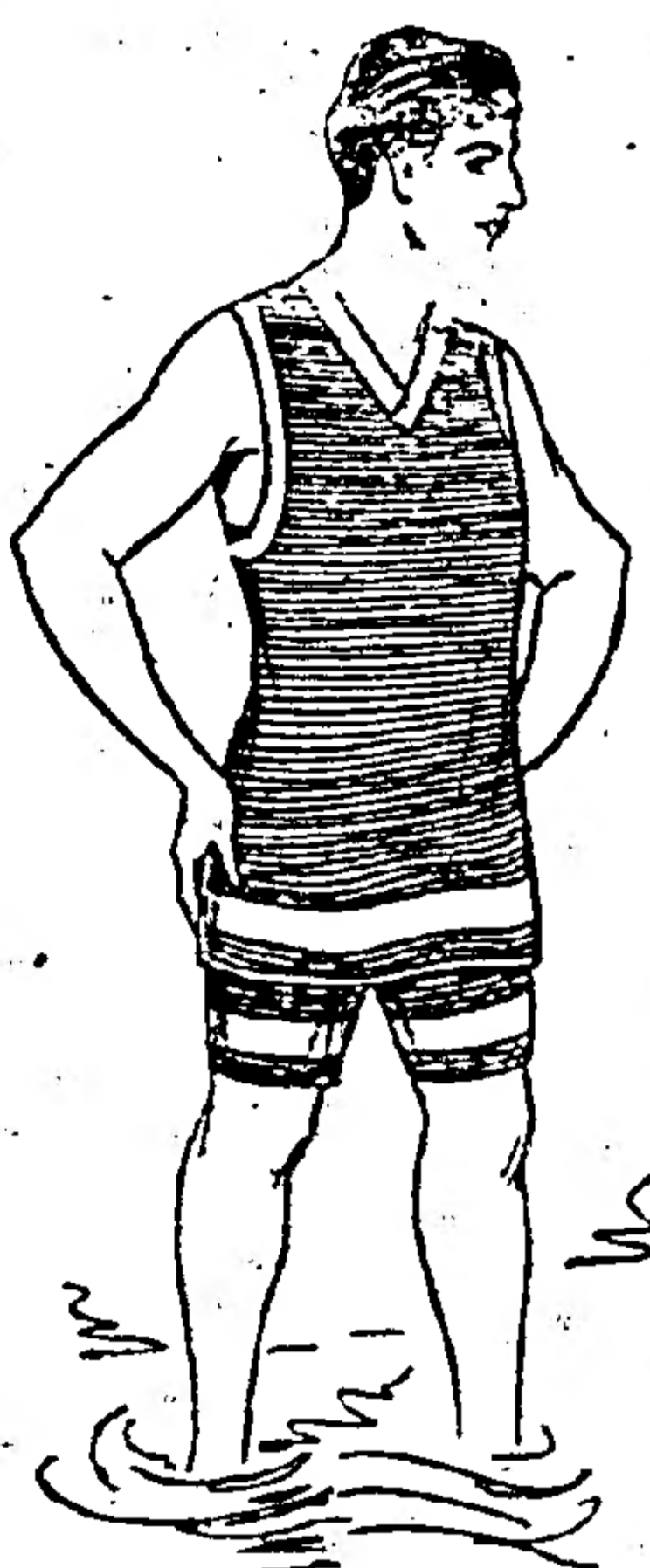
The fact that such a corner as this is tolerated proves my contention. A hundred years ago many a man went to jail for less

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Shinyo Maru From States.

The Toyon Kisen Kaisha steamer Shinyo Maru is due to reach Hongkong at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from San Francisco, via the usual ports of call. It was announced this morning by the company. There are on board 333 passengers, of whom 83 are in the first class, 30 in the second cabin and 209 steerage. The Shinyo Maru carries about 600 tons of general cargo for discharge at this port. The H. B. Waring & Co. Ltd. are passengers on the vessel from Shanghai. While in port here this trip the vessel will undergo survey in dry-dock. She will sail on the return journey to the Pacific Coast on July 16, touching at Keelung and Shimoda, besides the regular ports, to load part of the early crop of tea for American importers.

Golden State Gains Time.

Although despatched from San Francisco for Oriental ports five days behind schedule, owing to delay caused by the maritime strike in American ports, the Pacific Mail Steamships Company's liner Golden State will arrive at Hongkong tomorrow morning, her due date. It was announced to-day by the liner's agent here. By increasing the speed of the vessel and getting a quick clearance from ports the vessel was enabled to catch up to her time-table. She sailed from Manila last night. The hour of her expected arrival at Hongkong had not been received from the master this morning.

Double Suicide.

A double suicide aboard was recorded in the log-book of the U.S.S. Board's vessel Lake Fielding which arrived in port this morning from Singapore via Hoihow. At the former port a Chinese passenger and a member of the crew committed suicide by jumping overboard. In spite of a careful search the bodies were not recovered.

Students Fill Ship.

The entire first and second cabin accommodation on the China Mail Steamship Company's steamer China, scheduled to sail from Hongkong for San Francisco on August 9, has been booked by Chinese students who will travel to America to enter American educational institutions. In making this information public to-day the Company's representative here stated that on the trip of the China, cabins will be available for passengers from Hongkong as far as Shanghai only, where the student party will embark. The total number of young men in the party is 169. Third class passages will be booked as usual. The students, are from the Ching Hwa College of Peking, which was founded by the Chinese Government with the Boxer Indemnity returned to China by America. The college is a primary school engaged in equipping young Chinese for entrance to American colleges and universities.

Director and Party on Tour.

Mr. Walter Lum, managing director of the China Mail Steamship Company, will sail on the steamer Nile this afternoon for Singapore, where he will consult with the Company's representatives there upon business matters. Mr. Lum is accompanied by Mr. Mark treasurer; Mr. M. Q. Fong, secretary and Mr. Ho Chuck King, assistant-secretary.

Tragedy on Laisang.

The I. C. S. N. Co's steamer Laisang arrived from Calcutta and Singapore with Home mails this morning. At Peking the vessel was fumigated by the Board of Health as a measure of precaution against the possibility of plague infection at Calcutta.

During the voyage between Singapore and Hongkong one of the Chinese passengers went to sleep in a rather precarious position and accidentally fell overboard. The unfortunate man managed to seize hold of the rope of the patent log and for a few seconds was towed through the water at the rate of about ten knots an hour. A boat was launched, but the log broke and while the rescue party were making for the man in the water they were horrified to see him put up his hands and disappear from view. His body never came to the surface again and it is thought that he was caught and dragged under by a shark.

Wuchow Trade Resumed.

With regard to the resumption of trade with Wuchow, one steamer left Hongkong for that port yesterday and three others cleared to-day.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

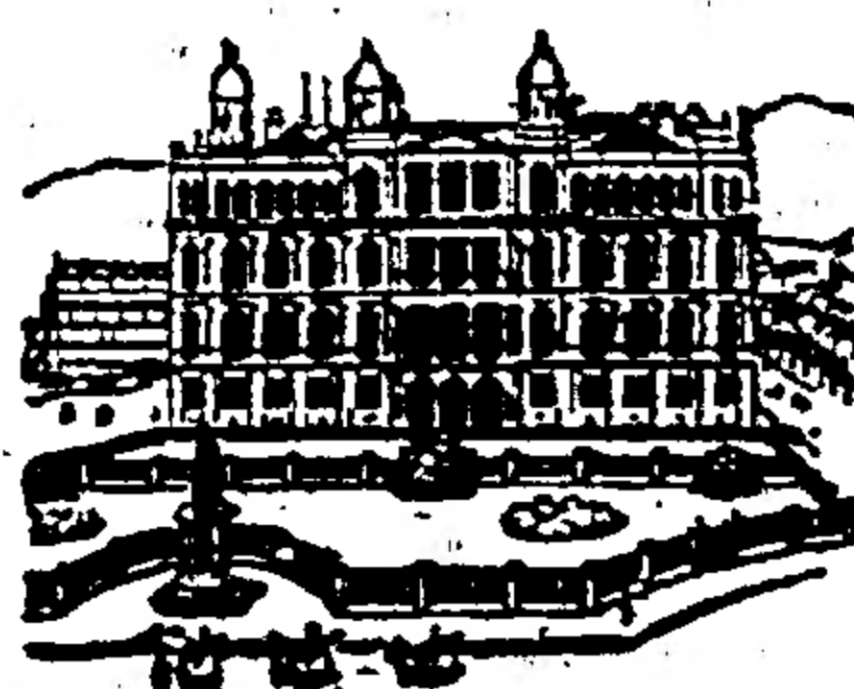
GRUYERE CHEESE. . . \$1.30 per lb.

EDAM CHEESE. . . \$3.50 per ball.

HADDOCKS. . . 70 per lb.

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THE OPENING

OF THE

WO PING THEATRE

is postponed until FRIDAY.

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Re-establishment of the Russian Volunteer Fleet at Vladivostok by the Provisional Government now in power is being undertaken, and the services of the Line, which were completely disorganised when the Bolsheviks seized the city, will probably be resumed shortly, according to a statement made to a Telegraph reporter this morning by Mr. Andrew Koukolovsky, agent at Hongkong for the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Provisional Government has been in command of the city since May 26 and orders to start sea-borne commerce were issued by it on June 6. Little advice has been received locally concerning the movements of vessels flying the Russian flag, but it is believed that several of the steamers of the fleet are running once more out of Vladivostok. Since the taking of the port by the revolutionary forces, a few vessels in the harbour at the time were captured from the R.V.F. Nine of the large vessels are still held by the British pending the formation of a stable government in Russia. Three vessels of the Fleet are idle at Shanghai and, with the two in local waters, will enter the trade to Kamchatka and Ohotak Sea ports in a few weeks. It is thought by Mr. Koukolovsky that the coming year. Definite in-

formation on this point is lacking, however. The ships at Hongkong are the Simferopol, now in harbour, and the Georil, which has just passed through port on her way to Canton, where she is discharging a cargo of salt loaded at Sama Bay, Hainan.

"FATHER" OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. John Anderson, "father" of the Church of Scotland, has celebrated his 100th birthday at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh. He retired from the ministry 30 years ago.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves untidily and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.

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COLUMBIA



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Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

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RING UP—2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

COULD NOT PAY.

"Banker" With no Money.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. R.E. Lindsell this morning charged with not paying for his meal at a restaurant.

The defendant said that he had taken a boat from Sainan with the intention of going to Canton. The boat instead brought him down to Hongkong. He had money when he landed here. He was taken up with the beauty of the Colony and intended to spend a few more days here. In the meantime his funds became low. He was feeling hungry and he went and had chow at the restaurant.

In reply to a question from the Magistrate as to what he did at Sainan, the defendant said he did not know whether he was a

REPORTED ROBBERY

ON KENNEDY ROAD.

Ko Chui Yung, a clerk in the P.W.D. office, has reported to the Police that at 10 p.m. last night while he was sitting on a bench in Kennedy Road, near Hospital Path, two men came up, one armed with a knife and the other with a steel rod, and stole from him a gold watch valued at \$50, a fob chain with gold locket valued \$20, a gold ring valued \$18 and some money.

master or fob of the bank he was working for. This evoked loud laughter in Court.

He was fined \$10 or 14 day's. The man said he had no money to pay the fine. He asked whether he could go back to his country. The Magistrate said he could after he came out of goal.

SILK SPORT SKIRTS

LAST WORD IN LUXURY



A Stripe of Silk
Below the Belt Gives a Lower
Waistline Suggestion



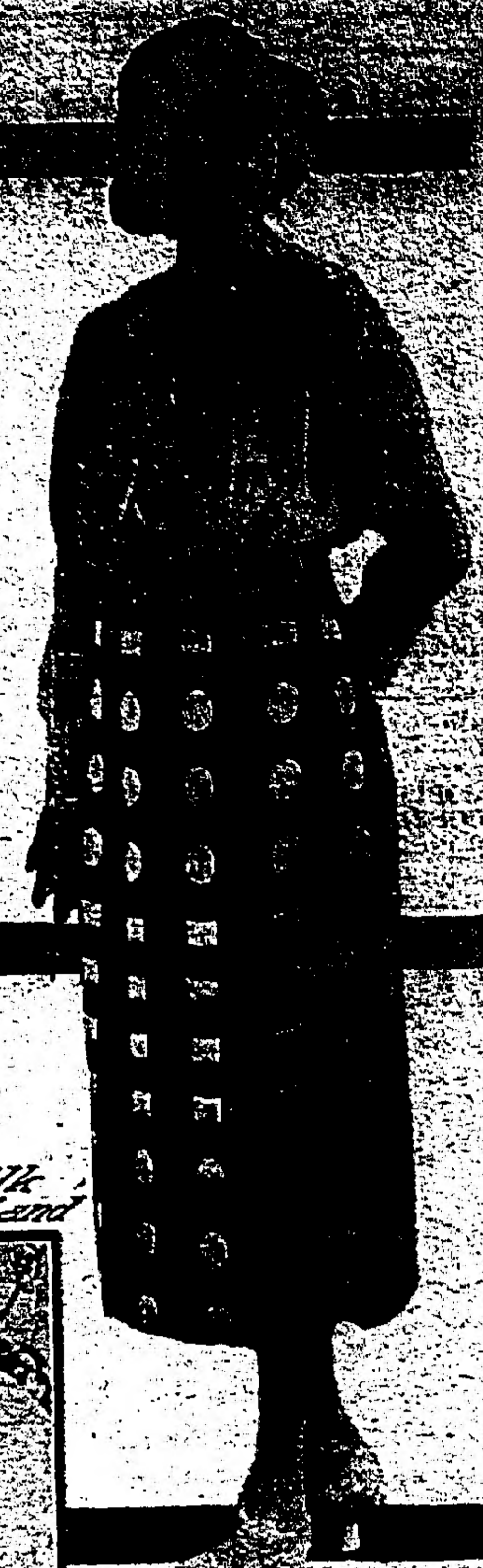
A Simple
Skirt of
White
Striped
in Blue



A Fan-Like Silk
Sport Skirt that
Can be Sent to
the Launderess



Skirt of Gray Fan-Like Silk
Simply Pleated for Comfort and
Freedom
of Motion



A Stunning Skirt
of Tally Ho Silk
in Blue and White
and Black Combination

Modes of the Moment.

Silk becomes more and more the preferred material for summer sport skirts. There is a softness about the silk skirt that makes it look and feel very cool. It does not crumple like the skirt of ordinary fabric and of course one feels exceedingly well dressed in it. The new sport skirts, from broad box pleats that are almost panels to the narrowest knife pleats, simple, straight model gathered to a belt, any woman can wash it out in and press it with an iron.

A very popular sport skirt this spring resembles the bright colored woven scarves that are worn around the shoulders. Gay stripes make a deep border around the skirt and the edge is finished with deep fringe. These skirts are made of silk and the fringe at the edge makes them rather graceful. But the well dressed girl prefers her sport skirt hemmed and hems are deep just now. Most skirts come in a good length—and the hem has to be turned up if you want it fashionably short. This has been done so much with ready-made skirts that deep hems have somehow come to be the proper thing and a narrow hem looks skimpy.

There are plenty of white silk sport skirts and not a few pale gray ones, but most of the models show gay colour—and in silk one may wear brighter shades than in other fabrics for the silk texture seems to soften and enrich even garish hues. Two skirts pictured are of silk in very bright colour and both models are authoritative expressions of the best summer style. One is a pleated skirt of gray and orange silk, the other is striped in black and deep blue, with dots and dashes of white on the blue stripes. A blue stripe is used cross-ways for the belt. This skirt will be a practical possession for it should go through the summer without need of a visit to the cleaners and the deep blue shade, relieved with white and black will harmonize with several sorts of sweaters and sport hats. The skirt will look well with white blouses, or with a tunic blouse of blue Georgette when one is a little more formally dressed.

The gray and orange skirt is shown with a tailored white blouse and straw hat trimmed with gray taffeta ribbon. This is a specially stunning sport skirt with pleats arranged to make the very most of the handsome striped pattern of the silk. Every sort of pleat is put into the new sport skirts, from broad box pleats that are almost panels to the narrowest knife pleats. Accordion pleated skirts, however, have had their day and are passing. One of the pleated skirts pictured shows a combination of box and knife pleats. This is a skirt of pale gray fantasy silk with a dainty plaid pattern accomplished by a difference of weave, rather than by color. A delightful skirt this, cool, light and dainty for a hot summer day and so simple in style that it may be worn with a tennis shirt and sport shoes, or with a more elaborate blouse and high heeled pumps. In the picture it is shown with a blouse of white Georgette and lace and the saucy little sport hat is of gray and rose straw braid, with a rose colored rosette at one side. Another pleated skirt in white and green has a strip of the silk showing the green stripe just below the belt. This strip was stretched flatly to the skirt material before the pleating was done and the lower waistline achieved is becoming to the figure. A practical skirt this one, also, shown here with a tennis blouse of wash silk and regulation tennis shoes; but perfectly proper with a more elaborate blouse and daintier footwear.

A pleated silk skirt of white or pale colour is apt to be an expensive possession for frequent trips to a cleanser will be necessary if the skirt is to maintain its dainty smartness. For this reason many women prefer their pleated skirts in darker colour and have their white and light coloured skirts in straight, simple lines. One of these straight, unpleated silk skirts, as has been said, may be popped into the wash basin, soaked a few minutes and then washed out in warm, soapy water. And a pressing with the iron before the silk is quite dry will make your skirt as good as new. But you must be sure and select a silk

that will stand laundering. Not all silk sport skirts in the shops will come through a home laundering successfully so pick your silk carefully.

The genuine Chinese silks wash beautifully, and there are special sport silks that launder as successfully as these famous Chinese and Japanese silks. The girl in a knitted sweater is wearing a skirt of white fantasy silk in a self-striped pattern, and this practical skirt can be washed every week. Always remember, when laundering a white silk sport skirt, to have the water lukewarm and not too hot; to use a medium hot iron; and to hang the skirt in the shade for drying. Hot water, hot sunshine or a very hot iron will give a yellowish tinge to pure white silk.

Every sport skirt that is sold has a belt or girdle or sash of some kind. Usually it is a belt, though some models have quite elaborate sashes trimmed with fringe. A pretty idea is illustrated in a striped silk skirt—narrow blue stripes in groups on the white. A bit of the striping has been used for the long sash that is knotted once and then allowed to fall in straight ends, the stripes emphasizing the striped pattern of the skirt. Such a skirt is very easy to make at home. There are two straight breadths, carefully matched at the seams to bring the stripes even distances apart. The foot of the skirt is turned up and hemmed by hand and the top is gathered into a belt. Usually the placket opening comes down one hip, or it may be placed under the sash if the sash is to be tied always in the same place. A skirt of the sort may be made in a morning and will be a joy all summer in its dainty coolness and good style.

Besides the aristocratic silk skirts, there are skirts of fine white linen, simply made and trimmed with hand hemstitching

FASHION FANCIES.

From Paris comes a new form of slave bangle. It is made of a very thin strip of elephant-hide, which I find is of a curious flexibility and elasticity. At each end is fixed a large Japanese pearl, the two extremities being kept in position by a tiny gold bar. The affect is distinctly more subtle than that of the plain gold and proving an excellent foil to the iridescent pearls.

Of the lace and net dresses for hot weather, the prettiest are frocks of a soft white net, with very little stiffness. They are encrusted with bands and medallions of cream lace, and the most popular adornment is a black tulle sash. A narrow hemstitched fold of black tulle edges the sleeves, and sometimes the décolletage. Corsage bouquets of bright flowers will be often worn on summer dresses of lace and net; nothings sets off a simple gown better. The flowers are often designed in picot-edged ribbon in soft shades melting into one another and looking like posies ringed with leaves.

and drawn thread patterns. Such skirts are considered very good style indeed for morning wear. And there are also skirts of organdy with frilled panels and crisp ruffles. One such model is of toast brown organdie with apron panels ruffled all around and a wide sash that ties in a big bow at the back. It seems rather a pity not to go a little further and have a blouse to match this brown organdie skirt—and achieve a complete costume, when there are more appropriate and more desirable sport skirts of silk

FANTASTIC JEWELLRY.

Of course they jingle, these new bracelets that are quite the craze just now. One may wear six, but there must be at least three to produce the proper jingle. They come in jet and in white and gold and some of them have enamel inlays. For instance the set may include two jet bracelets and one of black enamel with a silver leaf inlay. Narrow bands set with small garnets all the way around are fancied also in these vampirish bracelets.

Dinner rings appear in new designs every day. Most of these rings are for wear on the little finger but there are many rings intended for the third finger or even for the second finger—quite the latest idea. A handsome ring is of hand carved green gold with a huge setting holding three clear aquamarines, one above the other. Another dinner ring has a slab of black onyx held in a setting of flange silver and in one corner of the onyx slab sparkles a small diamond. The hand work on these rings is counted an important item—and is even more important than the value of the jewel which the beautifully carved setting contains. Arts and crafts workers are busy all the time designing new and unusual settings and just now green gold is more fashionable than platinum or white silver for these rings.

A huge cabochon topaz in green gold carved in a delicate leaf design is extremely handsome, and green gold with aquamarines is also fashionable that is a complete costume, when there are more appropriate and more desirable sport skirts of silk

Green gold earrings carved in an Egyptian design with the scarab or sphinx's head are the fad of the moment. The pendant drops from a small carved ornament which fits against the earlobe. One style shows a pendant in the form of an Egyptian mummy swathed in wrappings. A very brilliant earring for evening wear has a pendant in the shape of a tassel made of strings of tiny pearls and brilliant. Aquamarine earrings are fancied also, the lovely green stone set in a pendant of delicately carved green gold.

A quaint little Chinese god presides over the writing desk and attends to various things. That is, he takes good care of ruler, pencils and pen, and even furnishes a penwiper when you need one. He hangs from a hook within easy reach of your hand and is a bouncing fellow, twelve inches from tip to tip—in other words, from sleeve-end to sleeve-end with arms extended. Through the sleeves of his gay cretonne jacket you thrust your ruler. Pen and pencil stand upright in deep pockets further down in his jacket. From under the jacket emerge his straight trouser legs made of blue silk. Feet or hands has he none but his round face is jolly and his black hair is made of felt cut in strips and braided into a long queue—an excellent penwiper.

The combination fan and bag has made its appearance. We find the plumes of ostrich—above and below, in the handle, which is a trifle larger than a previously, in the bag section cleverly concealed. There is room enough for combs, handkerchiefs and puff

FASHION FANCIES.

For evening wear the newest conceit is the beaded bracelet. These are quite wide and beaded in very elaborate designs.

The beautiful supple feathers which adorn some of the new summer hats completely circle the brim, pass under it, and twist gracefully around the wearer's neck. The scarf-like effect is delightfully soft and becoming.

If you can pick up a good length of ribbon reasonably you cannot do better than fashion it into one of the ribbon petticoats to be found now in the smartest shops. The ribbon needs to be of wash width, and is arranged in horizontal fashion, each strip being attached to the next by means of strong faggoting in mercerised silk. At the top the ribbon fits the hips loosely; below each successive row is a little fuller than that above it. The silk and velvet ribbons of the moment suit this arrangement wonderfully.



A sign of the changing times is the ring watch. Face of it is only 1-4 inch, but it is the handle that is the watch.

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Lai Sang	J.M. & Co.	Calestia	C. Ward
Poo Shing	"	Bangkok & Swatow	E 12
Teng Shing	"	Canton	E 13
Kai Ping	Sing Kee	Hai Phong & Pakhai	C 19
Douglas	Ed. W.	Hainan	C 41
Dwyer	Thorn & Co.	Bangkok & Hwebo	C 46
Lake Farmingdale	P.M. S.S. Co.	Shimon	C 41
Lake Fielding	"	Hwebo	C 18
Loon Samud	Kwong Nguen Sang	Bangkok & Swatow	C 38
Loon M.	Nam Yee Nam Eakka	Nam Yee & Balipappen	C 21
Taijahn	C.O. S. S. N. Co.	Shanghai & Swatow	Coy's Ward
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E. India	July 1	E. Britain	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
E. Australia	July 1	E. Britain	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, SOYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	9th July	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
MANILA	7,200	19th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	5,200	13th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,500	29 June noon	Malacca via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

SYRIA	7,000	29 June 4 p.m.	Shanghai.
KALYAN	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.
KANOWNA	7,000	5th July	Yokohama & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcel Messengers post more than 25 lbs. X 1/2 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

ISUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 6th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOYO MARU Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Chile.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU Thursday, 30th June.

TOTOMI MARU Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORA MARU Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YEBOSHI MARU Sunday, 3rd July.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Childar	Java	in port	1st July	Java
Tijpanas	Java	20th June		
Tijbodas	China Ports	4th July	8th July	Belawan, Deli, Java
Tijlsjak	Shanghai	15th July	19th July	Java
Tijlboet	Java	15th July	21st July	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijsondard	Java	End of June		San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

Cargo only.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKUZU" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	"City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	2nd July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	10th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENLYLE"	5th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.
"GLENLUCE"	25th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENNAVY"	25th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 30th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents. 113, Connaught Road Central. Tel. 3207.

CUSTOMER SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SANDAKAN	Yanai	Thurs. 30th June at noon.
KOBE & Shanghai	Laisane	Thurs. 30th June at 6 p.m.
MANILA	Wingang	Sat. 2nd July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Nampong	Sun. 3rd July at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooshing	Sun. 3rd July at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chingang	Tues. 5th July at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Takasang	Tues. 5th July at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Nampong	Sat. 9th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 9th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kanong	2nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Chengtu	3rd July at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	5th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	5th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	7th July at noon.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	9th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	12th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'w'w. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong June 29, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maiching	A. H. Stewart	1st July at noon.
Hailong	W. Conner	5th July at noon.
Hailong	W. C. Parnmore	8th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 4th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph. For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

AMUR RAILWAY.
The Amur Railway is in bad repair, and it will require an immense outlay to restore it to a perfect working order. A group of British capitalists of excellent financial status is said to be conducting negotiations to lease the line. The group hopes that under their management the line will be made the finest railway in the Far East in a few years' time.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.
Messrs. A. E. Anderson & Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 18th June, state: Since the issue of our last Circular on the 4th instant, business has been somewhat dull and has consisted very largely of wash-out sales for the approaching June settlement. Attention centered chiefly in Cottons, but Shanghai Dock also attracted some notice. Rubbers are quite inactive. Debitures. There is a distinct dearth of selling orders in the market, and much few parcels as offer find a ready sale at prices showing slightly over eight per cent. to the buyer. Clients are reminded that French Council's 8% Loan will be open to subscription on 20th instant. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai. Old shares came to business at \$800 in small quantities, with a number of dealings in "rights" to new issue at \$150. It should be noted that the first payment of \$35 per share in respect of the new issue becomes payable on 30 instant. Insurance—Neither Cantons nor North China came to business locally. Unions sold at Hk. \$240, and Yangtze sold and are wanted at \$24 1/2. Far Eastern were done at 22 1/2 and more would be taken. Shipping—Indo-China, seldom dealt in locally, preserve their position in Hongkong despite the somewhat pessimistic speech of the Chairman at the recent meeting. Shells. A dividend of 5% has been declared payable on ordinary shares on 5th proximo; Coupon No. 37. The preference issue obtained quotation at 37 while the ordinarys are nominal at 40. Cotton Mills—Two Mills. At the statutory meeting of the amalgamation of the Two Yangtze, and the Hong-Yik companies held on 14th instant, the Chairman pointed out that with a subscribed capital of Rs. 4,900,000, the accumulated reserves taken over from the parent companies amounted to Rs. 3,711,214.73, and that the prospects for business in the near future were distinctly good. Stores—S. Montreil and Co. The annual meeting is to take place on 24th instant. The net profits for the year including the amount brought forward from the previous year is shown as \$108,880, of which \$15,420 has already been distributed. The Directors propose a disposal of the balance as follows—Pay final of 7% making 12% for the year and bonus of 4% on issued capital, \$33,924, bonus to Foreign staff \$6,846.37, to Building Reserve \$40,000, and carry forward \$12,689.63—Weeks & Co. A meeting of debenture holders is to be held on 24th instant; the company has recently disposed of a portion of their frontage on the Kiangse Road at, it is said, a favourable figure. Rubbers—Tanah Merahs. The annual meeting is to be held on 5th proximo, accounts not yet to hand. Febongs. The annual meeting is to take place on 27th instant. The Profit and Loss account shows an adverse balance of Rs. 11,936.18 on the year's working, but profits made earlier in the year having induced the Directors to pay an interim dividend of Rs. 0.50 in July last, the position of the company is really Rs. 44,569.63 worse off than a year ago. A reconstruction scheme is now submitted to the shareholders. It is proposed to wind up the Company and reopen with a capital of Rs. 750,000 in Rs. 1 shares, each share in the present company to be exchanged for 8 shares in the new, with the right to take as up many new shares as old shares held. Miscellaneous. Trams. A final dividend of 16% less tax of 6% in the £ has been declared payable on Coupon 16. Shares are wanted at dividend and bonus issue at 80 with sellers at 87. Telephones are wanted at 93, and Shadghat Waterworks at 122 1/2.

CANE BEQUEATHED TO MR. CHURCHILL.
A Malacca gold-leaf cane to be given to Winston S. Churchill, is one of the bequests of Lieut.-Commander Wm. Ozilvy Hozier, brother of Mrs. Winston Churchill, who was found dead in Paris, and whose estate is valued at £2,028.

SUIT AGAINST GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE.

Action on Indigo Dyes.

At the U. S. Court, Shanghai, on the 24th inst., some interesting light was thrown on the present state of the dye market in China when the hearing was commenced before his honour Judge C. S. Lobinger of the case where, in the Bay Yuen Hong, is suing Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore for over Tls. 200,000.

The cause of action against Messrs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore, as alleged by plaintiff, was that indigo shipped from America to plaintiffs (who accepted the sole agency for the sale of the dye) was not of a quality equal to the original samples; that it was delayed in shipment; that there was a shortage in weight in the amounts received; that certain shipments failed to arrive in the time specified; and that these were composed of inferior dyes.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for plaintiff and Mr. S. Fessenden for defendant.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

Mr. A. G. Boulton, formerly manager of defendant firm, who was in the witness box during the whole afternoon, said he had arranged for, and signed, the original contracts made with plaintiffs on behalf of defendant firm. The Bay Yuen Hong, said witness, was originally formed as an agency to handle the distribution of indigo in China for defendants. Witness went to America to arrange the shipments and interviewed the technical staff of Dow's, Inc., of Midland, Michigan. The indigo manufactured by this firm was found to be satisfactory in colour and such as could be used on the Chinese market. The plaintiff had insisted that there should be no variation in colour and shade, and made it definite that the "supplies" should be regular. Only on those conditions would the Hong enter the transactions.

After further negotiations with the Dow Co. in America, an arrangement was made with the latter concern for shipping indigo into China. An agreement was made to point out the discrepancies in the various shipments, Mr. Fessenden (for defendant) objected to the testimony, saying that there was plenty of expert evidence available in Shanghai, and that Mr. Boulton could not be regarded as a technical witness.

Counsel for plaintiff replied that witness had handled \$50,000 worth, and further he knew that it was essential that if a firm once sold on sample all repeated business must necessarily be equal in quality to the sample. Analyses made revealed that there was 2 to 8 per cent. more water in later shipments. Dow's brand of indigo had been selected for the Far East as it approached more nearly in quality to the German indigo than other makes.

COMPLAINT BY PLAINTIFF.

In answer to further questions put by Mr. Rodger witness said he was in Shanghai when the first lots arrived. They were up to specification and resulted in subsequent contracts. Last autumn witness was present when the later shipments were received, and was asked by plaintiff to examine these shipments as the indigo was alleged not to be of the proper consistency. Dow's in Michigan said they would always be in a position to sell the original indigo and defendants sold on these representations. The indigo was to be of a consistency of the "20 per cent. paste."

Proceeding witness said watery indigo was more difficult to sell in China than the thick variety.

Mr. Fessenden—Of all the shipments that came out how much was short?

Witness—Three different analyses revealed the quantity of real dye to be 18, 19 and 20 per cent. The consistency of the dye was also the cause of dispute.

Don't you know that it is very difficult for manufacturers to maintain uniform consistency?

I have realized that from the first. Dow's said that they could always match their samples.

Mr. Fessenden—In the state the industry is to-day no one could guarantee consistency. The manufacturers declared that they were in a position to do so.

The hearing was adjourned.

CO-OPERATORS AND LABOUR PARTY.

Link-in Co-operators, 21,000 strong, have declared against alliance or affiliation with the Labour party.

THE WAR IN IRELAND.

Hanged but taken down again.

An amazing story was told in the Dublin Recorder's Court during the hearing of a claim made by Captain L. P. Smythe, a cadet in the Auxiliary Division (3. Division), R.I.C., for compensation under the Criminal Injuries Act.

It was stated that Captain Smythe, who had served during the war in the King's Liverpool Regiment, was kidnapped from a cab by armed men in January and was taken to a stable in Dublin, where he was hanged by the neck until he became unconscious.

When he recovered consciousness in the morning he was being guarded by a boy, whom he asked for a drink of water. The boy turned him over in order to release his hands, which were bound. Captain Smythe then found that his automatic pistol had been left with him, though his revolver had been taken. He shot the boy and made his escape.

Not knowing the locality he ran until he found himself in Shebourne Road, pursued by two men, who fired on him. A bullet grazed his leg, and he succeeded in evading pursuit and reaching the Hibernian Hotel where he locked himself in the room.

The applicant was now a nervous wreck. He was now discharged from the Constabulary as being physically unfit.

A doctor stated Captain Smythe was a most extraordinary case of nervous shock. At times he could tell what happened him, and at other times he could not.

His Lordship—There is no real physical injury?—No.

His Lordship said it was a very pitiable thing to see a young man reduced to the condition the applicant was in. He could well picture the agony he had gone through, but he had no doubt he would get all right. He awarded him £1,800.

YOUTH KILLED BY CROWN FORCES.

James Quaine, aged 20, son of Mr. James Quaine, fish merchant, Youghal, was fatally shot by Crown forces from Ardmore, County Waterford. It is stated that he refused to halt when called upon to do so. His companion, Mr. E. P. Lynch, was taken prisoner. The remains of Quaine were taken to the military barracks.

DUNDALK NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

WRECKED. The Dundalk branch offices of the Belfast Telegraph were raided by gunmen, who held up the staff and smashed the type set for the late edition. Simultaneously, messengers conveying parcels from the train were held up, and a bonfire made of the papers 200 yards from the Dundalk Central Constabulary Barracks. Seven arrests in Dundalk included two priests.

MAIL TRAIN RAIDED. Armed men stopped a mail from Dublin to Wexford at Dalkey removed the mails and a number of boxes, and drove away with them.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP AT QUEENSTOWN. Belvelly Bridge, which connected the main road from the county of Cork to the land on which Queenstown is situated, was blown up during the early hours, thus severing connection between the mainland and Queenstown.

A WARNING LETTER. A Tullamore, King's County, resident has received a letter warning him at his peril no longer to give refuge to the "British ex-jailer, who so assiduously did his duty in guarding our Irish in Cork Jail."

HOW BEAUTIFUL! Chu Chichien, the Chinese statesman who recently visited England as a plenipotentiary from the Chinese President, said on leaving for Paris: "England is more than great; she is beautiful, a country of ordered idealism, a country that conquers imagination."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer 29.64 29.58 29.53
Temperature 85 83 85
Humidity 77 80 80
Wind Direction W. S.W. S.W.
Wind Force 2 3 3
Weather 0.23 0.00 0.87
Rain 0.23 0.00 0.87
Highest open air 28.8 86
Temperature on the 29.1 80
Lowest open air 29.1 80
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, June 29.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate, closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

NT	27
Demand	27 1/2
30 d/a	27 1/2
60 d/a	27 1/2
4 m/s	27 1/2
NT Shanghai	Nom.
NT Singapore	112
NT Japan	101 1/2
NT India	201 1/2
Demand, India	201 1/2
NT San Francisco	49 1/2
& New York	49 1/2
NT Java	143 1/2
NT Manila	Nom.
NT France	6.00
Demand, Paris	6.00

BUYING.

4 m/s L/O	28 1/2
4 m/s D/P	28 1/2
6 m/s L/O	28 1/2
30 d/a Sydney and Melbourne	27 1/2
30 d/a San Francisco & New York	53 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	6.80
6 m/s France	6.80
Demand, Germany	49 1/2
NT Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	201 1/2
NT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	201 1/2
On Yokohama	101 1/2
Demand, Manila	105
Demand, Singapore	112
Demand, Batavia	143 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	81
On Bangkok	81
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	49.80
Bar Silver, ready	35 1/2
forward	35
Bank of England rates 6 1/2	
New York/London	3.76 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	par.
10 "	par.
5 "	3/5 dis.
Canton sub coins	16.1% dis.
Hongkong June 29, 1921.	

WEATHER REPORT.

June 29d. 11h. 56m.—A trough of low pressure extends from Central Japan to Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately over this area. Elsewhere changes are slight since yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.35 inches. Total since January 1st, 55.23 inches, against an average of 38.47 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap	S.W. winds, fresh; squally, rainy.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China, between H.K. & Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, June 29, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—HONGKONG HOTEL.

REFULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

REFULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS: THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING, TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

530 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. 15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL, KOWLOON.

SACON, LENNOX & Co., General Agents.

Are resident Managers.

GRAND HOTEL DE PERIN.

PEKING, CHINA.

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CODES: A.B.C. 5th Edition; Bentley's & Liebers.

THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon dansant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.

Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE, Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. recorded	Lowest W. L. recorded	W. L. June 27	W. L. June 28
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.24	—	—
Kongmoon, " "	+14.70	-0.80	7.80	—
Linkongchow, North	+37.00	0	13.50	12.50
Samahui, " "	+27.25	-5.00	14.40	12.83
Sheklung, East	+15.15	-0.98	4.49	3.97

TIDE TABLE.

27th June to 3rd July, 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 27	3.55	4.53
Tues. 28	3.48	4.44
Wed. 29	3.42	4.38
Thurs. 30	3.36	4.32
Fri. 1	3.30	4.26
Sat. 2	3.24	4.20
Sun. 3	3.18	4.14

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a
specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.